

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NORTHEAST ASIA

Further Coverage of DPRK Premier's Visit	D	1
Visits Oilfield	D	1
Gives Return Banquet	D	1
Departs for Burma	D	2

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Ye Jianying Meets Former SRV Official 12 Jan	E	1
XINHUA Correspondent on Thailand's Readiness	E	1
Japan's Suzuki Arrives in Singapore 13 Jan	E	2
Briefs: Businessman's Illegal Activities	E	2

SOUTH ASIA

Pakistan's Zia Opposes Afghan Presence at Summit	F	1
Indira Gandhi Comments on Indo-U.S. Relations	F	1
Bangladesh Military Delegation Feted in Beijing	F	2

WESTERN EUROPE

UK's Thatcher Raps Labour Members' Afghan Tour	G	1
UK's Carrington on Europe's Mideast Concerns	G	1
Luxembourg Leader Receives Outgoing PRC Envoy	G	2
Norway's Storting Approves U.S. Military Stockpile	G	2
Briefs: Photo Exhibit in Ireland	G	2

EASTERN EUROPE

Polish Leaders Meet Warsaw Pact Commander	H	1
Solidarity's Lech Walesa Leaves for Italy	H	1
Albania Marks Republic's Anniversary 10 Jan	H	1

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Senior Iranian Official on U.S. Hostage Issue	I	1
Soviet Diplomat Expelled From Egypt for Spying	I	1
Further Report	I	1
Gu Mu Meets With Arab Business Delegation	I	2
PDRY Minister Concludes Visits to Arab Countries	I	2
Briefs: Medical Team in Gambia;	I	2
Cameroonian Construction Project		

PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

XINHUA: Taiwan Agrees to Sports Name Change	K	1
Beijing Concerts To Present Taiwan Campus Songs	K	1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CCP Plenary Session To Be 'Delayed Considerably' [KYODO]	L 1
Yao Yilin on Suspension of Baoshan Project [KYODO]	L 1
Yao Yilin, Wan Li on Economic Difficulties [KYODO]	L 1
State Council Approves Job Titles for Professionals	L 2
Banks To Extend More Loans for Readjustment	L 2
RENMIN RIBAO Urges Reliance on Intellectuals [13 Jan]	L 3
RENMIN RIBAO Article on Studying Marxism [12 Jan]	L 4
RENMIN RIBAO Calls for Combating Selfishness [9 Jan]	L 8
RENMIN RIBAO on Eulogy, Exposure in Art [31 Dec]	L 9
RENMIN RIBAO Editorial on Machinery Exports [9 Dec]	L 12
Government Improves Safety Conditions for Workers	L 14
Development of Telephone Communications in 1980	L 14
Provinces Increase Buildings on Campuses	L 15
Beijing on False Reporting of Project Completion	L 15
[Beijing RIBAO]	
Trained Commercial Workers Needed for Readjustment	L 16
Recording of Historical Events Urged for Posterity	L 16
Energy Research Association Formed in Beijing	L 17
GUANGMING RIBAO: LISHI YANJIU No 6 Table of Contents [23 Dec]	L 17
Briefs: Journal for Parents; New Products;	L 18
Mining Area Powerplants; Television	
Production	

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Jiangsu Raises Output, Upgrades Light Industry	O 1
Shandong Reports Increased Cotton Production	O 1
Zhejiang's Tie Ying Speaks at PLA Meeting	O 2
[ZHEJIANG RIBAO]	
Briefs: Hangzhou Import Controls; Zhejiang	O 3
Capital Construction; Zhejiang	
Administrative Structure	

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Guangdong's Ren Zhongyi Stresses Moral Education	P 1
Guangdong Exposes Unlawful Rental, Sale of Land	P 1
Hubei To Establish Peasant Associations	P 2
Preparatory Meeting	P 3
Hunan Commentator Urges Revolutionary Spirit	P 3
Briefs: Hubei Light Industry; Hunan	P 4
Water Conservancy	

SOUTHWEST REGION

Guizhou Urges Forest Protection, Price Controls	Q 1
[GUIZHOU RIBAO]	
Xizang CCP Elects Delegates to National Congress	Q 2
XIZANG RIBAO on Commodity Price Inspections	Q 2

NORTH REGION

Beijing Commentary Focuses on Unemployed Youths	R	1
CPPCC Committee Member Tan Zhiqing Dies in Beijing	R	1
Tianjin RIBAO Commentator on Revenue, Expenditures [7 Jan]	R	2
Briefs: Beijing Exports; Beijing	R	2
Railway Construction; Tianjin		
Revenue Income		

NORTHEAST REGION

Jilin Increases Industrial Output in 1980	S	1
Liaoning CCP Holds Conference on Readjustment	S	1

HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS

PRC Reacts to Reagan Invitation to Taiwan Official	U	1
TA KUNG PAO 11 Jan	U	1
WEN WEI PO 14 Jan	U	1
TA KUNG PAO Article on PRC-Taiwan Issues [14 Jan]	U	1
Transfers of Leading PRC Officials 'Transmitted'	U	3
[WEN WEI PO 14 Jan]		
WEN WEI PO: Judgment Day for Jiang Qing Now Near [14 Jan]	U	3

FURTHER COVERAGE OF DPRK PREMIER'S VISIT

Visits Oilfield

OW131518 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jan (XINHUA)--Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his party today visited the Dagang oilfield over 50 kilometers southeast of Tianjin. They were accompanied by Mayor of Tianjin City Hu Qili and Chinese Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei.

Premier Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier Kim Kyong-yon and other Korean visitors were warmly welcomed by General Director Yu Qunli and workers of the oilfield. He was told that since the exploration of the Dagang oilfield started in 1964, it has developed into a comprehensive enterprise with more than 47,000 workers and covering geological prospecting, drilling, extraction, refining, underground operation, construction of the oilfield as well as geological research. Leaders of the oilfield also organized workers' family members to open up 2,000 hectares of wasteland from which 3,500 tons of grain were reaped last year.

The Korean guests visited a drilling team in operation and saw an extraction well and a seashore booster station. Premier Yi Chong-ok also inquired about the oilfield's production. At the end of the visit he wished the oil workers still greater success.

The Korean premier and his party drove back to Beijing this afternoon.

- Gives Return Banquet

OW131652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jan (XINHUA)--Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, said here today that his visit to China "has deepened the mutual understanding and trust between the peoples of Korea and China, and further strengthened their traditional friendship and cooperation."

Premier Yi Chong-ok was speaking at a return banquet he gave at the Korean Embassy this evening. He said that they were very satisfied with the fruitful result of their visit.

Among those attending the banquet were Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang; Vice-Premiers Chen Muhua and Ji Pengfei; Vice-Chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee Tan Zhenlin; Minister of Foreign Trade Li Qiang; Minister of Forestry Yong Wentao; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Nianlong; Chinese Ambassador to Korea Lu Zhixian; and leading members of other government departments and the Beijing Municipal People's Government.

Premier Yi Chong-ok and Premier Zhao Ziyang proposed toasts at the banquet which was filled with a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The Korean premier said that while in Beijing, he had met with Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping and held talks with Premier Zhao Ziyang. The two sides exchanged views and reached agreement on a number of issues of mutual interest which were related to further friendship and cooperation between the two countries. "This shows that the governments and peoples of our two countries are determined to safeguard and develop Korean-Chinese friendship whatever storm may happen in the world," Yi Chong-ok stressed.

He noted that the discussions he had with Chinese leaders enabled him to see clearly that the overall situation in China is very good. He believed that China has bright prospects in the 1980's.

He thanked the Chinese leaders and people for highly evaluating the Korean people's successes in economic construction under the leadership of President Kim Il-song and for resolutely supporting their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. "In the current situation," he said, "it is our common desire to safeguard the friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two governments and two peoples."

In his speech, Premier Zhao Ziyang said that the visit of Premier Yi Chong-ok was a new contribution to the friendship and unity of the Chinese and Korean peoples.

He said: "The Chinese Government and people treasure their revolutionary friendship with the Korean people and have shown consistent attention to the socialist construction of the Korean people and their struggle to reunify their fatherland at an early date.

"The Chinese people will, as always, firmly stand with Korean people in their cause of reunifying their fatherland. The friendship between our two peoples, which was cemented with blood, has a firm basis and will be handed down from generation to generation.

"The Chinese people sincerely wish the Korean people still greater victories in their struggle to fulfill the tasks set forth by the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party under the inspiration of President Kim Il-song's New Year message."

In conclusion, Premier Zhao Ziyang asked Premier Yi Chong-ok to convey to President Kim Il-song, the Korean Workers' Party, government and people the regards of the Chinese Communist Party, government and people. Also present at this evening's banquet were Korean Vice-Premier Kim Kyong-yon and other guests accompanying Premier Yi Chong-ok on his China visit, the Korean Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su and his wife, and embassy officials.

Departs for Burma

OW140730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Beijing, 14 Jan (XINHUA)--Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his party left here today by special plane for Burma after concluding their official friendship visit to China.

Prior to Premier Yi Chong-ok's departure, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang went to the Diaoyutai state guesthouse to bid him farewell. Describing Premier Yi Chong-ok's visit to China as highly successful, Zhao Ziyang said: "In our talks we have expressed our aspiration and determination to further Sino-Korean friendship. This will help consolidate and develop friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries and friendship between our two peoples."

Yi Chong-ok said he was very much satisfied with the fruitful results of his visit. "During our visit, we have again experienced the Chinese peoples' profound friendship for the Korean people," the Korean premier said.

YE JIANYING MEETS FORMER SRV OFFICIAL 12 JAN

OW131255 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Guangzhou, 13 Jan (XINHUA)--Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met with Vietnamese communist Hoang Van Hoan here yesterday evening.

In an atmosphere filled with comradely sentiments, the two veteran revolutionaries exchanged greetings and had a cordial conversation.

Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman and secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee, was present at the meeting.

XINHUA CORRESPONDENT ON THAILAND'S READINESS

OW140846 Beijing XINHUA in English 0829 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Aranyaprathet, Thailand, 13 Jan (XINHUA)--After repulsing Kampuchea-based Vietnamese troops' invasion of Thailand at the very beginning of the second year of the 1980's, Thai Army and people have heightened their vigilance and are in combat readiness to give a telling blow to the regional hegemonists.

Tension has again mounted in Thailand's eastern border areas after a period of quiet. Thailand has sent reinforcements to border frontline positions and built a lot of new military posts and watch stations. Patrol vehicles and units are on duty day and night on border roads and on paths in the jungle. Reconnaissance planes fly over the border areas from time to time. Phairat, head of the Ta Phraya District, told the correspondent that all the villages along the border have organized their self-defense forces and weapons have been distributed among them for strengthening defence capabilities. They have also repaired or built many defense works and prepared a whole set of plans for air-defense, evacuation of villagers and protection of people's lives and property.

When the correspondent came to Ban Kok Sabaeng village, which is separated from Kampuchea only by a river, the head of the Aranyaprathet District was distributing weapons and munitions to about 100 self-defense guards. Pointing to a locality on the Kampuchean side one of the guards said, "A great number of Vietnamese troops are stationed over there. We must staunchly defend the border against their invasion."

The head of Ban Kok Sabaeng village said, "On January 5, Vietnamese troops fired three 105mm shells from Ban Nimit village. Five of our villagers were seriously wounded and one of them died in hospital. This crime of the Vietnamese has aroused strong indignation among the villagers. The Vietnamese will be duly punished."

According to the Thai sources, since the end of the rainy season last year, Vietnam has been sending reinforcements and large quantities of Soviet-made ammunition to the Kampuchean-Thai borders. Some of the Vietnamese military posts and fortifications are only one or two kilometres from the border line. Recently, Vietnamese troops have bombarded Thai territory almost every day.

Colonel Chanboon Pentrakul, commander of the 31st Regiment of the First Army Division, pointed out that last week the Vietnamese sent reinforcements to Kampuchean border areas opposite south Aranyaprathet. He added that the Vietnamese may intrude into Thailand at any moment and Thailand is always ready to hit back.

JAPAN'S SUZUKI ARRIVES IN SINGAPORE 13 JAN

OW131514 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jan (XINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki arrived in Singapore, the third leg of his Southeast Asian tour, shortly after noon today for a three-day visit to the island nation, according to reports received here.

He was given a cordial welcome at the state palace by Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew. In the afternoon he inaugurated the Japan-Singapore Training Institute which he described as a fine example of Japanese-Singapore cooperation in the development of human resources.

Before his departure from Jakarta, where he had talks with President Suharto on bilateral cooperation and regional issues, Suzuki emphasized that Japan's amiable relations with China did not affect its cooperation with the ASEAN nations. Both, he said, were essential for Asia's progress, stability and peace.

A joint Suzuki-Suharto communique reiterates Japan's support for the ASEAN plan for an international conference on Kampuchea aimed at Vietnam's withdrawal from that country and a political solution to the issue.

Suzuki also expressed support for the ASEAN concept of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia. The communique says that the two leaders "expressed their conviction that ASEAN plays a significant role in promoting peace, stability, progress and prosperity in Asia."

Renewing Japan's pledge of assistance to the ASEAN countries' economic development and their big cooperative industrial projects, the communique says that Japan agrees to provide additional financial aid amounting to 18.9 billion yen (about \$90 million) for the construction of an ASEAN urea plant in Indonesia. Future Japanese assistance will be granted with special emphasis on food production, rural and energy development and development of human resources.

Suzuki assured his Indonesian host that Japan's increased defense spending does not mean that Japan would become a military power. Japan, he said, sees its role rather as one of using its economic and political power "as a stabilizing force in Asia." "On this premise," the communique says, "Japan's basic security policy lay in her efforts to pursue an active diplomatic role, and, within her present constitutional framework, to improve steadily the self-defense capability and to achieve smoother and more effective cooperation on the security arrangements between Japan and the United States."

The two leaders expressed their concern over the Gulf tension and appealed for an early negotiated settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict.

The two countries signed yesterday a basic cooperation agreement in science and technology.

BRIEFS

BUSINESSMAN'S ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES--Beijing, 12 Jan (XINHUA)--A Hong Kong businessman operating in Beijing was fined 12,000 yuan recently for buying cars from foreign embassies, and trying to sell them locally, according to the Beijing Customs Office. The businessman, in Beijing as deputy manager of a Hong Kong company since last September, bought three cars from various embassies purportedly for the Beijing office of his company. He sold one Japanese car to the Palace Museum, getting a fee of 25,000 yuan on top of his selling price. His illegal deal was discovered by Beijing customs before he sold the other two cars. All cars were confiscated. According to state regulations, no imported goods can be sold through nonofficial channels. No individual or work unit is allowed to buy imported goods from foreign embassies, foreign enterprises or foreigners, nor are foreigners allowed to sell them. The Palace Museum, which bought the car, will also be punished, according to the Beijing customs. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 12 Jan 81 OW]

PAKISTAN'S ZIA OPPOSES AFGHAN PRESENCE AT SUMMIT

OWL21616 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] Kuwait, 12 Jan (XINHUA)--Pakistani President Ziaul Haq yesterday expressed his strong objection to the idea that the present Karmal regime in Afghanistan be invited to the forthcoming Islamic summit, according to the Kuwait News Agency today.

In an exclusive interview yesterday with the chairman of the Kuwait News Agency Barges Hamud al-Barges, President Ziaul Haq said that the present Afghan regime is not believed to be truly representative of its people, but is being imposed upon them.

Reviewing the situation in Afghanistan, the Pakistani president said his country's fraternal relations with that Moslem state changed after Soviet tanks established the regime of Babrak Karmal.

He pointed out that ignoring the resolution of the Islamic foreign ministers to boycott the present regime in Afghanistan would mean an acceptance of a de facto situation and imply an approval of the Soviet invasion.

President Zia added that Afghanistan is isolated as a result of the direct Soviet interference in its domestic affairs.

He denied any Pakistani interference in Afghanistan but affirmed solidarity with the freedom fighters and said Pakistan would continue to view the Afghan refugee problem with sympathy.

The president pointed out that his country will not accept any compromise solution to the Afghan problem.

President Zia left here today after concluding a two-day official visit to Kuwait.

Earlier this morning, he held talks with Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad, centering on bilateral relations and coordinating the stands of the two countries towards issues on the agenda of the third Islamic summit conference to be held in Saudi Arabia later this month.

INDIRA GANDHI COMMENTS ON INDO-U.S. RELATIONS

OWL30822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jan (XINHUA)--Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi expressed the hope yesterday that there would be a new beginning in mutual understanding, friendship and cooperation between the United States and India, according to reports from New Delhi. Mrs Gandhi made the remarks while meeting a visiting U.S. congressional delegation led by Melvin Price, chairman of the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives.

She told the U.S. Congressmen her hope that with the installation of Mr Ronald Reagan as president later this month, there would be greater understanding between the U.S. and India which would enhance peace and stability in the Asian region.

Mrs Gandhi and the U.S. Congressmen exchanged views on a number of subjects including the international situation, regional developments with reference to Afghanistan, developments in the Indian Ocean region and Indo-U.S. relations.

There were many areas in which the United States and India could cooperate, she said, adding that on its part India would do everything to increase understanding and strengthen friendship between the two countries.

While discussing the growing big power naval rivalry in the Indian Ocean, Mrs Gandhi emphasised the urgent need for de-escalating the confrontation between various powers in the Indian Ocean region. But the U.S. Congressmen explained to her that the U.S. naval presence in the Indian Ocean was in reaction to Soviet military expansion and invasion of Afghanistan.

During the 40-minute meeting between Mrs Gandhi and the U.S. congressional delegation, Soviet officials sat in several parked cars in front of Mrs Gandhi's office watching the arrival and departure of the U.S. Congressmen, who afterward met senior Indian officials and parliamentarians.

UPI quoted a U.S. official as saying, "The Soviets are apprehensive about these meetings, but they shouldn't be."

BANGLADESH MILITARY DELEGATION FETED IN BEIJING

OW131634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jan (XINHUA)--Xiao Ke, vice-minister of national defence and commandant of the military academy of the People's Liberation Army, met and gave a dinner here this evening in honour of a Bangladesh goodwill military delegation.

The delegation is led by Major General Mozzamel Hussain, commandant of the Bangladesh Defence Services Command and Staff College.

In a cordial conversation, they expressed the hope to further strengthen the cooperation and friendship between the peoples and armed forces of the two countries.

Among those present on the occasion were Jia Ruoyu, deputy commandant of the PLA military academy, Mr M.M. Rezaul Karim, Bangladesh ambassador to China, and Brig Mohammad Mahbubur Rahman, military attache of the Bangladesh Embassy.

The delegation arrived here by air yesterday on a friendly visit to China.

UK'S THATCHER RAPS LABOUR MEMBERS' AFGHAN TOUR

OW140144 Beijing XINHUA in English 0129 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] London, 13 Jan (XINHUA)--British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher today strongly criticized a recent visit to Afghanistan by three British Labour Party members of Parliament.

Mrs Thatcher told Parliament that she thought "It is deplorable that members of this House should give aid and comfort to a regime that is kept in power by some 80,000 to 90,000 Soviet troops."

The three leftwing members of the opposition party were the first group of British parliamentarians to visit Afghanistan since the Soviet invasion there about a year ago.

The trip, made at the invitation of the Soviet installed Kabul regime, had been described by the British Foreign Office as "inappropriate." The Foreign Office also made it clear from the outset that the three travelled on their own initiative and they did not speak for the British Government.

It was reported that the leader of the Labour Party Michael Foot was also unhappy about the three Labour Party members' controversial trip.

UK'S CARRINGTON ON EUROPE'S MIDEAST CONCERNS

OW130226 Beijing XINHUA in English 0212 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Cairo, 12 Jan (XINHUA)--Europe is deeply concerned with the Middle East problem and would help to push forward peace efforts, said British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington at a press conference here today.

During his week-long visit to Egypt, he met with Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat in Aswan this evening. After the meeting, As-Sadat told the newsmen that Europe's role in the Middle East peace process was of fundamental importance.

He also said he would visit London if he received an invitation to visit the United States.

Carrington asserted at the press conference that the Netherlands foreign minister who chairs the current session of the EEC will continue contacts with the parties concerned to prepare the European initiative on the Middle East.

All European countries have contacted with the PLO and the British official met recently in Beirut with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

He hopes that Israel will recognise the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people while the Palestinians and the PLO will recognize Israel and its security too. "This is a vital condition for the establishment of permanent peace," he said.

There was identity of viewpoints during his talks with Egyptian officials that the only solution to the Afghan issue is the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from the Afghan territory, he said.

He condemned the foreign military intervention in Chad saying that this intervention has constituted a threat to the security of the area and should be treated within the framework of Africa.

Carrington arrived here on January 10.

LUXEMBOURG LEADER RECEIVES OUTGOING PRC ENVOY

OW140718 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Brussels, 13 Jan (XINHUA)--The Grand Duke of Luxembourg HRH Jean this morning received Chinese Ambassador Kan Maozhao who is shortly to leave his post. He and his wife Yang Ling had a very affable conversation with the grand duke.

The ambassador had made an earlier call on Prime Minister Pierre Werner, President of the Chamber of Deputies Leon Bollendorf and Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Colette Flesch to say adieu.

This evening he hosted a farewell reception which was attended by Prime Minister Pierre Werner, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Colette Flesch, and the president of the Luxembourg-China Association Adolphe Franck, as well as many other well-known people.

NORWAY'S STORTING APPROVES U.S. MILITARY STOCKPILE

OW140134 Beijing XINHUA in English 0113 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Stockholm, 13 Jan (XINHUA)--The Norwegian parliament today approved an agreement between Norway and the United States on pre-stocking heavy equipment for the American reinforcement troops in wartime, according to a spokesman of the Norwegian Foreign Ministry.

The agreement had been approved by the Executive Committee of Norway's ruling Labour Party and the parliament's Defence Committee in December, 1980.

The spokesman declared that the agreement will be officially signed in Washington by the Norwegian ambassador and one of the American deputy secretaries of defense on January 16 and a meeting between the experts of the two countries will be held in Oslo on January 20 to study concrete measures for implementation of the agreement.

BRIEFS

PHOTO EXHIBIT IN IRELAND--London, 13 Jan (XINHUA)--Chinese ambassador to Ireland, Madame Gong Pusheng, opened the first Irish photo exhibition on China--"China and the Chinese"--in Dublin yesterday, according to a report from that city. On show are 80 photographs depicting various aspects of the Chinese life as well as scenery of different parts of the country. They are the works of Tom Kelly and Seamus Daly who travelled in China last summer when their photo exhibition "Ireland and the Irish"--the first Irish photo show in China--had a successful run in different Chinese cities.
[Beijing XINHUA in English 0108 GMT 14 Jan 81 OW]

POLISH LEADERS MEET WARSAW PACT COMMANDER

OW140712 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Jan (XINHUA)--Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, and Jozef Pinkowski, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, today met the visiting Warsaw Pact commander, Soviet Marshal Victor Kulikov, according to the the Polish News Agency PAP.

Polish Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, member of the Political Bureau and defence minister was present.

Present at the meeting were also: Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of the staff of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact; Florian Siwicki, Polish deputy minister of defence and chief of staff of the Polish Army and Afanasiy Shcheglov, representative of the United Forces Command of the Warsaw Pact accredited to Poland.

SOLIDARITY'S LECH WALESA LEAVES FOR ITALY

OW131618 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jan (XINHUA)--Poland's independent trade union leader, Lech Walesa, left Warsaw for Rome this morning on his first trip abroad as the head of a Solidarity union delegation.

Reports received here said that he undertook the visit at the invitation of an Italian trade union organization. He will meet Italian labor leaders and have a private audience with Polish-born Pope John Paul II.

ALBANIA MARKS REPUBLIC'S ANNIVERSARY 10 JAN

OW120759 Beijing XINHUA in English 0748 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] Beijing, 12 Jan (XINHUA)--The Central Committee of the Party of Labor, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers of Albania held a meeting in Tirana on January 10 to mark the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, according to an ATA report.

Albania was liberated in November 1944, and the founding of a people's republic was proclaimed by its Constitutional Assembly (later the People's Assembly) on January 11, 1946.

Xhafer Spahiu, member of the Central Committee of the Party of Labor and secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, addressed the meeting.

SENIOR IRANIAN OFFICIAL ON U.S. HOSTAGE ISSUE

OW140116 Beijing XINHUA in English 0102 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Tehran, 13 Jan (XINHUA)--Ahmad Azizi, a senior Iranian official in charge of the American hostage issue in the prime minister's office, indicated here this afternoon that the date for the release of the U.S. hostages was approaching but the release of them on Friday (Jan 16th) was not certain.

In a brief interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY, Ahmad Azizi said, "In view of the fact that the U.S. commitment has been accepted by the Algerian Government, covering the return of all Iranian assets and necessary measures for returning the assets of the deposed shah and his relatives and since a public announcement of this commitment has been made by the Algerian Government in the form of an official statement, it seems that the date of the release of the hostages is approaching."

"However," he continued, "because no official agreement has been reached so far and the definite answer of Iran has not been handed over to the Algerian Government, while the report concerning the release of the hostages next Friday is denied, it should be noted that the failure to reach agreement on some of the conditions may virtually cause a postponement of the release."

"And obviously Reagan's threats would not have a positive effect on the normal process of this task," he added.

The Iranian Majlis failed this morning to discuss on schedule the two emergency bills for the settlement of financial and legal disputes between the governments of Iran and the United States, and the nationalization of the assets of the ex-shah and his relatives. PARS said it was because of the absence of the majority of the Council of Guardians. The two bills are now scheduled to be discussed at tomorrow's session.

SOVIET DIPLOMAT EXPELLED FROM EGYPT FOR SPYING

OW121238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1231 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] Cairo, 12 Jan (XINHUA)--A member of the Soviet commercial representation here has been arrested on charges of spying and contacting an Egyptian public official to collect information, reported local papers today.

Orders have been given to deport the spy out of Egypt.

It was announced that details of the case will be published on the termination of the current inquiry by the Egyptian public prosecution authorities.

Further Report

OW140130 Beijing XINHUA in English 0111 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Cairo, 13 Jan (XINHUA)--Egypt has decided to expel the Soviet trade attache Hory Martichticko [name as received] who was arrested by the authorities concerned on charges of espionage.

Commenting on the expulsion of the Soviet trade attache, Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali indicated that this decision should draw the attention of the Soviet Union to abide by diplomatic rules.

Hory Martichticko was arrested on January 11. He is accused of having contacted a number of public employees trying to get information from them.

GU MU MEETS WITH ARAB BUSINESS DELEGATION

OW101544 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jan (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Gu Mu met and had a friendly conversation with a group of Arab visitors in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon. The group is led by 'Abd al-Wahab A. al-Tammar, chairman of the Kuwait Foreign Trading, Contracting and Investment Company and chairman of Arab banking corporation.

Present at the meeting was Muhammad Zayd al-Harbish, Kuwaiti ambassador to China.

Also present were Rong Yiren, chairman of the board of directors of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation (CITIC) and also president of the corporation; Wei Yuming, vice-minister of the Foreign Investment Commission of the People's Republic of China; Cao Zhongshu, vice-president of the CITIC; and Wang Weicai, vice-chairman and vice-president of the Bank of China.

Upon the invitation of the CITIC, the delegation has come to discuss cooperation in banking, insurance, shipping and other fields with China.

After arriving in Beijing on January 8, the delegation has held successful talks with Chinese corporations and departments concerned. The two sides are expected to sign a summary of the talks tomorrow.

The guests are scheduled to leave here for home tomorrow.

PDRY MINISTER CONCLUDES VISITS TO ARAB COUNTRIES

OW141216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Aden, 13 Jan (XINHUA)--Salim Salih Muhammad, foreign minister of Democratic Yemen told pressmen at the airport today that his five-day visit to Lebanon, Syria, Libya and Kuwait was "very successful and constructive."

The foreign minister's visit was reportedly aimed at exchanging views with leaders of the four countries and PLO's chairman on the current situation in the Arab world and the international situation and discussing ways and means to make the Islamic summit scheduled for late January in Saudi Arabia a success. Democratic Yemen is of the opinion that the forthcoming summit should serve the struggle of the Arab people for the recovery of Jerusalem, the liberation of the occupied Arab lands and the restoration of the inalienable right of the Palestine people to self-determination and the establishment of their own independent state under the leadership of the PLO.

During his visit, Salim transferred messages to these leaders from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister of Democratic Yemen.

BRIEFS

MEDICAL TEAM IN GAMBIA--Beijing, 7 Jan (XINHUA)--Gambian President Dawda Kairaba Jawara received the Chinese medical team and had a friendly chat with them yesterday, according to a report from Banjul today. President Jawara expressed his government's appreciation for the Chinese Government's cooperation in sending the medical team to serve in this West African state. He also praised the Chinese medical personnel for their dedication to the work done under inadequate conditions. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 7 Jan 81 OW]

CAMEROONIAN CONSTRUCTION PROJECT--Yaounde, 11 Jan (XINHUA)--Cameroonian President Ahmadou Ahidjo yesterday afternoon inspected the construction site of the Chinese-aided Yaounde cultural palace. The president was accompanied by Chinese Ambassador to Cameroon Wei Baoshan and head of the Chinese experts group Li Zongxiang. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 11 Jan 81 OW]

XINHUA: TAIWAN AGREES TO SPORTS NAME CHANGE

OW090738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] London, 8 Jan (XINHUA)--The International Badminton Federation (IBF) announced here today that the Taiwan Badminton Association had agreed to change its name to the Chinese Taipei Badminton Association.

A spokesman for the IBF said that it had been informed of the change by the Taiwan Badminton Association in a letter received about a week ago and that the new name would be used from now on in place of the Taiwan Badminton Association.

IBF President Stellan Mohlin said last June he expected the two existing federations, IBF and the World Badminton Federation, to merge within a year after the Taiwan Badminton Association agreed to change its name.

BEIJING CONCERTS TO PRESENT TAIWAN 'CAMPUS SONGS'

OW100250 Beijing XINHUA in English 0243 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jan (XINHUA)--A program of songs currently popular among Taiwan's college students will be presented at three concerts here starting tonight, sponsored by the central people's broadcasting station. Beijing's best sopranos and tenors, including Li Guangxi, Li Guyi and Luo Tianchan, will sing a selection of 20 songs.

The "campus songs" first appeared in the mid-1970's as a sign of dissatisfaction with decadent music. They are composed and performed by the young people themselves to convey their feelings, ideas and aspirations. Some have quickly become popular on the mainland.

The Beijing concerts will present "A Village Winding Path," "A Dream-Visit to the Yangtze (Dragon's Descendants)," "Catching Loaches," "Telling Me, Wind," and "Little Shell." The songs show strong national sentiments and describe the beautiful landscape of China.

The performances, in which more than 100 singers and musicians take part, will also include instrumental music adapted from Taiwanese folk songs.

CCP PLENARY SESSION TO BE 'DELAYED CONSIDERABLY'

OW140438 Tokyo KYODO in English 0433 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Beijing, 14 Jan (KYODO)--Informed sources here predict the next Central Committee plenum session of the Communist Party may be delayed considerably from the earlier anticipated schedule of soon after the February 5 spring festival. This will delay the whole political schedule. For instance, the 12th party congress may not take place until July or later, the sources said.

The major reason for the delay is that party leaders have not finished preparation of a resolution reassessing the late Chairman Mao Zedong's work. The resolution, earlier officially described as an important one dealing with several historical problems of China, will be discussed and adopted at the coming plenum session of the party committee.

The informed sources, quoting Chinese authorities said the resolution will be announced on the 60th anniversary of the founding of the party on July 1. A draft of the resolution has been shaped, but is still being discussed by party leaders, the sources added.

YAO YILIN ON SUSPENSION OF BAOSHAN PROJECT

OW131323 Tokyo KYODO in English 1243 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jan (KYODO)--A Chinese official here Tuesday made public a statement by vice premier in charge of economy, Yao Yilin, saying that the second phase of construction of the Baoshan steel mill project would have to be suspended.

The project is being undertaken in Shanghai with the help of the Nippon Steel Corp of Japan and 15 other Western firms. The statement was revealed to foreign journalists Tuesday by a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman during a briefing on China's economic outlook. Its unusual release was seen as an indication that China has already decided to suspend work on the project's second phase.

Yao's remarks were made to a group of visiting Australian journalists last December. In a statement to the group, Yao said the Baoshan steel mill project was beyond China's investment capability. "I believe it will be necessary to suspend the second phase of construction," Yao's statement said. It said this was not the time to decide whether the Baoshan construction was "a mistake" or not, and emphasized that the problem was on the Chinese side and that the Japanese side was in no way responsible for the suspension.

"The decision to construct the mill was made so hastily that work began with many problems still unsolved," the statement said. Work began in December 1978 on the project, to be constructed in two phases each with a furnace capable of producing three million tons of steel a year.

Last November Nippon Steel Corp was notified that China had decided to postpone construction of the project's second phase. As parts of the first phase of construction were planned with the second phase in mind, the decision to suspend construction of the second phase will also affect the first phase, informed sources said. They said construction of the first phase hot strip mill in particular will be affected. The first phase of construction is to be completed in mid-1982.

YAO YILIN, WAN LI ON ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

OW131313 Tokyo KYODO in English 1229 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jan (KYODO)--China expects economic growth of about 5 percent for 1981 and following years, sharply down from the rates of past years, the Chinese Foreign Ministry revealed Tuesday, quoting Vice Premiers Yao Yilin and Wan Li. Both vice premiers, in charge of economic affairs, had made the remarks when they met foreign delegations at the end of last year.

The ministry officials said that Yao had mentioned this at his talks with members of the Australian National Press Club December 22 and Wan had informed members of the U.S. House of Representatives on the economic outlook December 29. According to the Foreign Ministry, Wan had told the congressman that the economic growth would be rated at 5 percent in the future. He was quoted as saying that he was satisfied with an averaged economic growth of 5 percent.

Chinese industrial production had increased by 13.5 percent in 1978 and 9.6 percent in 1979. The agricultural production increased by 8.9 percent and 8.6 percent in the same years.

Vice Premier Yao did not predict how many years the modest growth would last, the officials said. But at least several years should be considered as "economic adjustment measures." Wan further made detailed explanation on the agriculture, according to the Foreign Ministry. Wan made known that up to 15 percent of farmlands were cultivated by private persons in some people's communes. Vice Premier Yao was quoted as saying that the inflation rate in 1980 was 5 percent in that country.

Yao told the Australian Press Club members that the central bank was forced to issue more currency to cover budgetary deficits. The budgetary deficits had convinced the Chinese Government to take the adjustment measures, Yao stressed. In the fiscal 1981 budget, approved by the National People's Congress (parliament), a deficit of yuan 5 billion was taken into account. Vice Premier Yao said the state finance would be put into the black in 1981 in the wake of the economic adjustment measures, according to the ministry. Yao mentioned cutting down government investments and curbing budgetary expenditures as main measures of the adjustment. He further said that China would abide by its contracts with foreign partners despite the adjustment measures. But they were considering seeking ways to delay the fulfillment of the contracts and to resell goods, which China had pledged to buy from a country, to a third country.

STATE COUNCIL APPROVES JOB TITLES FOR PROFESSIONALS

OW140720 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Beijing, 14 Jan (XINHUA)--The Chinese State Council has just ratified a decision to establish job ranks for accountants, statisticians, editors, journalists, translators and economists, and give them appropriate titles. The move is meant to facilitate the assessment of the work and promotion of each person and give the initiative of China's intellectuals full play.

Jobs in each profession will be classified into four levels. Editorial titles, for example, will be chief editor, senior editor, editor and assistant editor.

Considerable study preceded the decision. The State Personnel Bureau consulted specialists in each field as well as foreign experience. Final designations will be made by a panel of scholars. Regular examinations will be held in every one or three years to decide promotion. Exams may be taken at any time by particularly talented people who have made outstanding contributions in their work.

BANKS TO EXTEND MORE LOANS FOR READJUSTMENT

OW140726 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Beijing, 14 Jan (XINHUA)--The People's Bank of China will extend 1,000 million yuan in medium- and short-term loans this year to light and textile industries, a spokesman for the bank said today, but loan conditions require strict adherence to economic readjustment policies. In addition, the bank will provide loans for energy conservation to be used to revamp backward equipment that consumes too much energy.

Under the bank's credit plan, no enterprises are allowed to use circulating funds or bank loans for capital construction or to pay profits to the state or cover their losses. The bank will grant no new loans, but will levy extra interest on old loans used by factories that have overstocked their products or materials as a result of poor management. In addition, the bank will end loans to enterprises that turn out poor-quality products, waste raw materials and energy or have no market for their products.

China's light industry production was up by around 16 percent in 1980 over 1979, thanks to the loans of 2,000 million yuan it received from the bank.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES RELIANCE ON INTELLECTUALS

OWL32100 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0715 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Report on RENMIN RIBAO 13 January commentator's article: "Fully Trust and Rely on Our Own Intellectuals"]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jan--RENMIN RIBAO today prominently frontpages a commentator's article on Chinese scientists' successful development of getters [a substance introduced into a vacuum tube or electric lamp to remove traces of gas] which is entitled: "Fully Trust and Rely on Our Own Intellectuals."

The four varieties of getters successfully developed by our own scientists and technicians for use in connection with kinescopes, fluorescent lamps and electronic tubes match the same products of the most advanced foreign company both in quality and properties. This has been verified by the strictest parallel tests and parametric determination. A certain quantity of them can be produced already.

The State Scientific-Technological and Economic Commissions held a conference from 4 to 9 January in Beijing to introduce these getters to the whole country and plan to market them internationally. Getters are key elements affecting the lifespan, stability and reliability of vacuum apparatuses. Our successful development of these four varieties of getters will play an important role in upgrading the quality of China-made kinescopes and such special electronic tubes as traveling wave tubes and magnetrons. It will also satisfy the domestic demand of getters.

The commentator's article says: The achievement made by our scientists and technicians in developing the getters is encouraging. It once again shows that China has talented people and that among our large number of intellectuals many have real ability and genuine talent. The key point is to fully trust and rely on them and provide them with the opportunity and conditions necessary for their role.

The article points out: We really have numerous difficulties in the modernization drive because our country is economically backward and scientifically undeveloped. It would be wrong to lose sight of this fact and refuse to learn from foreign countries. We have to pay attention to and learn from other countries' strong points at all times and import necessary advanced technology. However, while learning from other countries' advanced technology, we must not unduly underestimate ourselves and deem that we have not a single merit to talk about. In the 31 years since the founding of the republic, we have after all laid a foundation, established an independent and rather comprehensive industrial system with hundreds of thousands of enterprises, set up a number of scientific research units and colleges of a higher standard and formed a contingent of intellectuals including millions of scientists and technicians. We have done this despite experiencing some severe troubles. All these are bases from which to advance, and we must, advancing from these bases, carry out our work in a down-to-earth manner.

The article says: Since the downfall of the "gang of four" and in particular since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, the party Central Committee has time and again reiterated that the absolute majority of the intellectuals in our country are those of the working class and that they must be fully trusted and boldly used. This practical Marxist policy of our party has proved tremendously powerful, and more and more intellectuals have been given important jobs. However, there are some comrades who entertain doubts about this correct policy of our party. Some comrades worry about the professional ability of their own scientists and technicians and feel that their level is not high enough; therefore, they are not of much use even though they are politically trustworthy. Some comrades even import technological solutions at exorbitant prices even though our own scientists have already produced them. The scholastic achievements of our own experts are not known or not recognized domestically. Strange as it may seem, many are the cases of "flowers blooming at home smelling more fragrant abroad" and of Chinese "horses that can cover 1,000 li a day" having to be discovered by foreign horse experts. Therefore, while denouncing and correcting the mistakes in being "parochially arrogant" and closing the country to international intercourse, we must guard against the "Jia Gui mentality" [6328 2710 1835 1927] reflecting blind faith in things foreign and the feeling of inferiority.

The article emphatically points out: We frankly confess that generally speaking, we are scientifically and technologically backward. However, we are not backward in all fields. Although generally backward, we have had some research results of a high standard and we have many outstanding talents. Even among those scientists and technicians of a level considered not very high, some have made achievements under very unfavorable conditions with outdated equipment. Their experience tallies with our country's reality and will play an important role in our drive to readjust the national economy, tap our potential, achieve innovations and improve our work. We should even reasonably use and enthusiastically train those whose level is considered quite low so that they may hopefully improve through practice.

The article finally says: An important question in our modernization drive is to fully trust and rely on our own intellectuals. Not only should we trust that politically they ardently love the motherland and socialism and are devoted to the four modernizations, but we should trust that they have intelligence and talents. We should especially note that professional personnel in various fields trained in the 1950's and 1960's are our backbone force today. To solve scientific and technical problems in the reconstruction during the 1980's and 1990's, we must primarily rely on them. They play a key role in bridging the past and future generations. We will seriously bungle matters if we continue not to fully trust and rely on them or provide them with conditions for bringing their intelligence and talent into full play. The better we solve this serious problem, the greater hope we will have in our great cause of the four modernizations.

RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE ON STUDYING MARXISM

HK130948 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jan 81 p 5

[Article by Zhang Wenhuan [1728 2429 3562]: "There Is No Shortcut to the Study of Marxism"]

[Text] Synopsis: For many years we have not comprehensively, systematically and accurately studied Marxism. Instead, we have tried to save efforts and take shortcuts by reading quotations. Facts have shown that relying on a collection of quotations is not the way to master Marxism.

Lenin, in his leadership of Soviet socialist economic construction, had many successes as well as quite a few failures. We must not repeat the things that Lenin himself had negated. During the time of the "Great Leap Forward" and the "Great Cultural Revolution," we cited statements that Lenin himself had criticized as the basis of our action. This resulted in serious setbacks. We must advocate a down-to-earth style of studying Marxist theory. [end synopsis]

In the past 20 years, we made many detours, committed many errors and suffered many setbacks. There were many reasons for this. In terms of theory, this is related to the fact that for many years we have not comprehensively, systematically and accurately studied Marxism. We tried to save efforts and take a shortcut by reading quotations.

Marxism is not a dogma but a guide to action. We must study the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method as Comrade Mao Zedong advocated, and not set out eyes only on Marxist phraseology. Engels pointed out. "Marx's entire world outlook is not a dogma, but a method. It provides no readymade dogma, but a starting point for further study and the method to be used in this study. ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 39, p 406) "Our theory is a developing theory and not a dogma that has to be memorized by heart and mechanically repeated over and over again." (Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 4, p 460)

Our party was able to lead the Chinese revolution to victory because it struggled against dogmatism and integrated Marxist theory with the concrete reality of the Chinese revolution. However, on many occasions since the late 1950's, many of our comrades have not used the scientific method of Marxism to guide our concrete practice but lived by relying on quotations. Whenever they encountered problems, they did not conduct thorough-going investigations and studies and analyze the concrete situation, but picked out the quotations of Marx and Lenin to their taste to support their course of action. Moreover, quotations of Marx and Lenin were sometimes used as weapons to defend their mistakes and to attack comrades who were correct. Thus, under various circumstances, Marxism was pragmatically turned into a collection of dogmas and a compilation of sacred panacea. Scientific Marxism was thus transformed into unscientific, rigid dogmas.

Numerous facts have shown that it is impossible to master the scientific spirit of Marxism by taking the shortcut of relying on a collection of quotations. Collections of quotations can at most point out to people a direction and a way to look into the works, but can never take the place of scientific study itself. During the 10 years of catastrophe, everyone had a Red Book in his hand, asked for instructions in the morning and submitted reports at the end of the day, memorized the quotations by heart and wasted much time in doing these things. Yet what was gained was not an improved level of understanding of Marxism, but the ossification of the mind and numerous invisible shackles put on oneself. This was a painful lesson.

Mechanically applying readymade answers to some concrete problems without taking into consideration the elements of time, place and prevailing conditions makes Marx and Lenin's answers become slogans which are pale, feeble, lifeless and rigid.

All men commit mistakes. Revolutionary leaders of the proletariat are no exception. Thus, revolutionary leaders of the proletariat must not be deified. It was wrong to believe in the two "whatevers" and it is wrong to advocate other "whatevers."

Lenin was the first proletarian leader to lead a proletarian revolution and socialist construction. He made everlasting contributions to the revolutionary cause of the world proletariat. However, precisely because he was a pioneer and did not have the comprehensive experience of others to refer to, he had to search and explore. Thus, mistakes were inevitable. The important thing is that we must look at Lenin's experiences and teachings in a correct and realistic manner.

Lenin had many successes and failures while leading the building of the Soviet political regime and socialist construction. If we are good at seriously studying Lenin's experiences and teachings, we can avoid many deviations. Otherwise, we will only suffer if we repeat things that Lenin himself had negated.

Let us cite some examples. During the time of the "Great Leap Forward" in 1958 and the time of the Lushan conference in 1959, we repeatedly quoted Lenin's statements during the period of war communism on relying on the masses' enthusiasm to build communism to prove that the "leftist" tendency at that time was justified. During the "Great Cultural Revolution," when we were pushing the "pauper's transition," we again cited such statements of Lenin. Little did we know that the Soviet regime and Lenin had had painful experience in this respect.

It is known to everyone that after the October Revolution, the Soviet regime passed through two dialectically different states: The period of war communism and the period of the new economic policy. War communism was a temporary measure that the Soviet Government was forced to take because of the peculiar conditions which prevailed during the first few years of its existence. At that time, the newborn government was in a state of crisis. In order to save Soviet political power and the working class, which was suffering from hunger, the CPSU took many emergency measures which had some communistic features, such as the commandeering of surplus grain, voluntary labor, militarization of labor, the establishment of communes, payment of wage in kind, egalitarian system of distribution and highly centralized and hierarchical system of leadership in economic management. From the point of view of saving the revolution, these measures were necessary at that time and even performed a great service. However, as Lenin pointed out: "It is no less necessary to know the real extent of the service that stands to our credit. We were forced to resort to 'war communism' as a result of war and ruin. It was not, nor could it be, a policy that corresponded to the economic tasks of the proletariat. It was a temporary measure." (ibid, p 517)

Aside from the "service" it had done, war communism also involved many errors. The greatest error was that it attempted to rely on the masses' revolutionary fervor to directly achieve the transition to communism. Lenin later made this assessment: "Skipping the intermediate stage of socialism and going directly to the transition to communism was often out of military considerations; it was due to almost absolute poverty and due to mistakes, many mistakes." ("Collected Works of Lenin," Russian edition, 1964, Vol 44, p 473)

In spring 1921, the grave results of the attempt at the direct transition to communism were fully exposed. As Lenin said, Soviet Russia suffered a disastrous failure on the economic front. "Direct transition" not only obstructed the growth of productivity but also became the main reason for the serious economic and political crises in the spring of 1921. Lenin quickly sensed the seriousness of the matter. He firmly retreated and implemented the "new economic policy." Lenin said: "By our 'new economic policy,' we are correcting a number of our mistakes. We are learning how to continue erecting the socialist edifice in a small-peasant country without committing such mistakes." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 4, p 571)

It should be pointed out that Lenin was not the only one who made such a mistake. However, as party leader, Lenin actively assumed responsibility for this mistake and made a self-criticism time and again. He admitted this: "Borne along on the crest of the wave of enthusiasm, we roused first the political enthusiasm and then the military enthusiasm of the people. We believed that by directly relying on this enthusiasm we would be able to accomplish economic tasks just as great as the political and military tasks we had accomplished. We reckoned on being able to organize the state production and the state distribution of products along communist lines in a small-peasant country directly by order of the proletarian state." He very incisively pointed out: "Experience has proved that we were wrong. It appears that state capitalism and socialism need to undergo a number of transitional stages in order to prepare (by many years of effort) for the transition to communism. Not directly relying on enthusiasm, but aided by the enthusiasm engendered by the great revolution, and on the basis of personal interest, personal incentive and business principles, we must first set to work in this small-peasant country to build solid gangways to socialism by way of state capitalism. Otherwise, we shall never get to communism; we shall never bring these scores of millions of people to communism. That is what experience, what the objective course of development of the revolution has taught us." (ibid, pp 571-572)

Lenin said this with deep feelings and sincerity. If we could have seriously taken into consideration this experience summed up by Lenin, we would have avoided taking a tortuous path many times and doing many foolish things and would have been much better off. We did not repent until we had been rebuffed. Sometimes we did not repent even when we had met with a rebuff. The "Great Leap Forward" and the "transition through poverty" brought us a great disaster. However, we forgot the pain after the wound was healed. We forgot that ours was a poor country and that we should advance step by step.

Let us take another example. Lenin said this in his summary report to the 10th Congress of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) held in 1921: "What is the freedom of turnover? It is the freedom of trade, which means regression to capitalism.... All of us who have learned the fundamental principles of Marxism know that this freedom of turnover and trade will inevitably divide the commodity producers into the owners of capital and the owners of labor and into capitalists and hired labor. That is to say, the capitalist system of hired slaves will be restored...." ("Collected Works of Lenin," Vol 32, p 206)

In the collection of quotations entitled "Marx, Engels and Lenin on Proletarian Dictatorship" (that is, the "33 Articles") published in 1975, this passage was extracted from the report, taken as the principal theoretical basis for "combating restoration and regression" and recommended to the party and government cadres and the ordinary people. This was a typical case of quoting a remark out of context.

By carefully reading the context, we shall understand that when Lenin said this he practically did not mean opposing the freedom of trade at that time but meant relaxing restrictions and allowing freedom of trade within a certain scope.

This was how the situation was at that time. During wartime, communism had gone too far and rashly in changing the relations of production. Industry and commerce dwindled and agriculture diminished as a result of the disuse of the currency, the banning of commerce, the restrictions imposed on the freedom of trade, the practice of bartering and the enforcement of the systems of paying wages in kind and of collecting surplus grain. In this situation, the Russian Communist Party replaced the system of collecting surplus grain with the system of collecting a grain tax and allowed the peasants the freedom to sell and buy surplus grain after paying the tax. Lenin said: In a big agricultural country which has poor communication facilities, extensive territory, vastly different climatic and agricultural conditions in various areas, and many other special features, it is invariable to allow local agriculture and industry to enjoy some freedom of turnover within a certain scope. He admitted: "We have made many mistakes and gone too far in this concern: We have gone too far in nationalizing trade and industry and disallowing local turnover. Is this a mistake? It certainly is." "In this aspect, we have done many things which are entirely wrong. We did not retain a certain leeway and we did not know how to retain this leeway. It is an utmost crime if we do not see and understand this point." ("Collected Works of Lenin," Vol 32, p 208)

At that time, many comrades inside and outside the party did not understand this drastic change in the party's policy. They were not convinced of the reasons why the peasants should be allowed to have some freedom of trade. They regarded this as a step backward to capitalism. Lenin made explanatory statements in light of this thinking. He did not adopt a dogmatic attitude toward Marxism. He gave a theoretical answer to this question: According to the fundamental principles of Marxism, freedom of trade should not be allowed. However, under the actual conditions in Russia at that time, will the foundation of the proletarian government be destroyed if the small peasants are allowed to have freedom of trade to a certain extent? He answered unequivocally: "We may allow the localities to have the freedom of turnover to a certain extent. This will not destroy but will consolidate the proletarian government." ("Collected Works of Lenin," Vol 32, p 208)

Practice showed that Lenin's method was correct.

From the above, we can see that it is wrong to separate Lenin's words from the context and the current situation at that time and say that he opposed freedom of trade. It is also wrong to quote these words of Lenin without distinguishing between the specific conditions in Lenin's time and the actual conditions in our country at present.

Similar examples are numerous. They show that we cannot learn Marxism well if we just learn the quotations. We should take Marxism as a science. Scientific study requires painstaking efforts. Engels said: "The development of the materialist concept even in regard to only a single historical example was a scientific work which would have demanded years of tranquil study, for it is obvious that nothing can be done here with mere phrases, that only a mass of critically sifted, completely mastered historical material can enable one to accomplish such a task." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 2, p 118) We should encourage the style of studying the Marxist theories in a down-to-earth manner.

RENMIN RIBAO CALLS FOR COMBATING SELFISHNESS

OW101325 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1303 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Report on RENMIN RIBAO 9 January commentator's article: "Selfishness Is Not Part of Human Nature"]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Jan (XINHUA)--The article says: We have always maintained that politically we should pay attention to personal interests but that ideologically we should combat selfishness and promote the spirit of selflessness, of fully devoting oneself to public service while disregarding one's own interests, and of giving higher priority to public interests than to personal interests. During the new democratic revolutionary period we have not relaxed our efforts in disseminating communist ideas and promoting communist ethics. After entering the historical period of socialism we have even strengthened our work in the field of ideological education in this regard. We have quite intensively carried out propaganda on such ideas as "promoting the integration of personal interests with the collective interest," "combating selfishness," "overcoming individualism," "attaching importance to the collective interest," "taking the whole situation into account," and "restraining or even sacrificing personal interests for the sake of the collective interest."

At present there are people who openly claim that all this is theoretically incorrect. The basic reason for their claim is that men are selfish by nature. There are even people who regard selfishness as a motivating force that pushes people forward.

The article points out: The confusion on this issue is related to the serious influence left-deviationist thinking has had on political and economic life in our society in the past. Under the influence of left-deviationist thinking, a parallel was drawn between personal interests and selfishness. During the 10 catastrophic years, the legitimate personal interests of the broad masses were completely ignored while the interests of the entire country and the nation were also greatly impaired. We the proletariat make revolution for the purpose of achieving the goal of promoting the interests of the broad masses of working people. If our party's principles and policies cannot help the masses obtain material benefits they can actually see, it will be impossible to mobilize and unite with the broad masses in working hard. However, it is also wrong to believe that to reaffirm one's legitimate personal interests it is necessary to uphold selfish thinking at the same time. One who holds this kind of view commits the same kind of mistake as those who confuse the two different concepts--the concept of personal interest and that of selfishness.

We must protect personal interests at the same time we must combat selfishness, because in being selfish, one gives top priority to one's personal interests, places one's personal interests above all, and regards such interests as the most important of all--whatever happens, one's own interests are topmost in one's mind, and often one will not hesitate to undermine the interests of others and of the collective to safeguard one's own interests.

Are men selfish by nature? No, says the article. Only when there is a surplus of the products of labor as a result of the development of the mode of production will the question arise as to whom the surplus products belong. Only when division of labor and the system of private ownership emerge in society will there arise exploitation, oppression and selfishness as human social concepts.

The article points out: We are opposed to the kind of saying that selfishness is part of human nature. However, this does not mean that it is impossible for selfish thinking to exist at the present stage. What we can affirm is that with social progress, selfish concepts are on their way out while the idea of selflessness expands daily. Despite the fact that this process will have to go through many ups and downs as well as twists and turns, the general trend remains unchanged, because in our socialist society people's personal interests ultimately depend on the interests of the whole nation and the collective. This is an objective reality that sooner or later will be realized by the people and will be reflected in their consciousness. Our ideological work only serves to speed up this process.

The article says: Some people regard the criticism of selflessness, of devoting oneself to public interests and of emulating Lei Feng as a practice of "emancipating one's mind." This is a distortion of the practice of emancipating one's mind. In the field of ideology, to openly advocate that one must "haggle over every ounce" is in essence to put the yoke of bourgeois egoism on the young people. If everyone stands on his own interests, "haggles over every ounce" and does away with the collective idea of uniting as one and working with one heart and one mind, it will be impossible to overcome the economic difficulties at present, let alone to develop the four modernizations program. This kind of practice does not help in curing the mental wounds created by the 10 catastrophic years. In the final analysis, it will inevitably harm the material interests of the masses.

RENMIN RIBAO ON EULOGY, EXPOSURE IN ART

HK131212 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Dec 80 p 5

[Article by Yang Bing (2799 2671): "How Should Literature and Art Master the Relationship Between Eulogy and Exposure?"]

[Text] The central theme of some current literary and artistic works is attacking privileges. We must practically and realistically say that at present, some cadres who hold leadership posts, including cadres who are Communist Party members, have truly and erroneously hankered for and sought certain kinds of privileges. Literary and artistic creations should reflect this phenomenon. The problem does not lie in whether or not they should reflect it but rather in how they reflect it. Speaking in precise terms, it lies in how we master the relationship between eulogy and exposure and, even more importantly, how we handle the relationship between tendentiousness and truthfulness and between beauty and the sense of beauty.

I feel that the decisive factor in writing well and exposing privileges is to have a clear understanding of the nature of privileges.

1. In what kind of society do the privileges which we are currently exposing exist? Is it a socialist, feudal, a capitalist or a semifeudal and semicolonial society? The events and figures depicted by literary and artistic works cannot be divorced from the fundamental social environment; if they are divorced, their special nature and significance cannot be exposed. Only by putting these events and figures in the context of specific conditions can they be understood. The privileges that we are currently exposing are surely privileges which exist in socialist society, and theoretically we probably do not have different views on this point. However, this is not necessarily the case in the practice of literary and artistic creation. After reading the medium-length novel "Diaodong" [6148 0520], people feel that it does not depict events in a socialist society. The writer does not precisely explain his viewpoint in the work, but that they are reflected in the figures and events which are depicted.

2. An issue derived from the previous problem is: Is this kind of privilege the product of the socialist system? There are now roughly three views of this issue. The first is that the existence of privileges is in opposition to the socialist system. Since the nature of the ownership of the means of production determines the nature of society, the ownership of the means of production, which absolutely occupies a dominant position in our country, is the socialist ownership of the means of production. This ownership included the ownership by the whole people and the laboring masses' collective ownership, and this determines the socialist nature of the society of our country. This kind of ownership demands that the principle from each according to his ability to each according to his work be implemented in the course of distribution and that the phenomenon of the unlawful possession of the fruits of other people's hard work be eliminated. Politically, it demands that socialist democracy be fully practiced among the ranks of the people and that all cadres spontaneously serve as people's public servants--such a socialist system is not a foundation for engendering privileges. On the contrary, all kinds of exploitative systems are the foundation for engendering privileges. In a society where the private ownership of the means of production occupies a dominant position, the universality, gravity and legality of privileges is an undeniable objective fact. In our country, the exploiting classes' ownership of the means of production has already been changed into the socialist ownership of the means of production, and this has created a fundamental prerequisite for eliminating privileges. Under the specified historical conditions in China, the privileges are the product of the long-term feudal system. In the 30-odd years since liberation, our party has achieved outstanding results in eliminating privileges. However, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" took over the privileges and maliciously developed them. Because of these remote and immediate factors, privileges have today become a social problem which is the focus of people's attention. However, privileges are not the product of the socialist system. Conversely, the socialist system produces a prerequisite for eliminating privileges, and eliminating privileges is necessary for strengthening the socialist system. The second view, held by a very small number of people, is that privileges are a product of the socialist system. The aim of these people in attacking privileges is to attack the socialist system itself. They even say quite clearly that the socialist system is not as good as the capitalist system. We should stress opposing this incorrect view. The third view is similar to the first view as far as the socialist system is concerned, but the special phenomenon of the emergence of privileges in the socialist society is not sufficiently understood. For example, the play "The Imposter" contains too much indignation and reflects insufficient rational knowledge. In terms of knowledge, the third view should be separated from the first view. The necessity of this separation can be seen more clearly in the following analysis.

3. The following issue is derived from the foregoing two issues: Does a positive factor eliminating privileges exist in the socialist society? "The Imposter" definitely punishes the privileged by perpetrating a fraud. Although this is a harsh punishment which can gratify people, it is not a method of punishment which we should advocate, nor can it attain the aim of eliminating privileges. The writer shows sympathy for the imposter and this in itself is incorrect. "Diaodong" uses quotations from Napoleon, a representative figure of the bourgeoisie, as the guiding thought: not all statesmen emphasize morals. A certain county Communist Party committee which the writer depicts appears in the surroundings of a zoological garden. He does his best to praise the positive figure who opposes privileges. But this character's mind is full of bourgeois political dogmas, he is good at playing little tricks, he disregards moral integrity, and he is brazen in the extreme. In a word, the work uses an exploitative ideology to attack another exploitative ideology. The nature of the foregoing two works is different and they should not be mentioned in the same breath. I am mentioning them together here because they do have a common point: They do not see eliminating privileges as a positive factor. This is the problem in many literary and artistic works which expose the dark side of life in socialist society. The point here is not whether or not these works depict this positive factor, but whether or not this positive factor exists in objective social life. As mentioned above, the socialist system itself is a prerequisite for eliminating privileges; when privileges grow due to a combination of certain conditions, this type of social system will produce a great force to eliminate them. The "Guiding Principles on Inner-Party Political Life," promulgated by the central authority expressly provide that "seeking privileges is not allowed." Seeking privileges is considered unlawful and opposing privileges is lawful. Our masses, who have waged arduous struggles under party leadership for decades, greatly treasure their own socialist system and oppose the existence of privileges which impair this system.
[paragraph continues]

Their indignation against privileges is a positive force for eliminating privileges. Many cadres who hold leadership posts keep firm control over themselves and their children and decisively handle the problems when their children make mistakes. Here, it is improper to speak of the problem in statistical terms of majority and minority. The important problem is to determine what is right and what is wrong, what has prospects for development and what should be eliminated. Even if positive factors are not very numerous in a given period of time, literary and artistic creations should fervently praise the side which is in the minority in order to strengthen and develop our social system. Of course, this does not mean that the works which expose the dark side have to use the positive form. This is not the idea. My idea is that works which expose the dark side (particularly caricatures, comic dialogs, short poems, short stories, and so on) do not have to use the positive form (although this form is preferable), but they must contain a positive ideology. The writer who has a positive ideology writes in one way, and the writer who does not writes in another way. Writers with different ideologies write different works. In short, in our society, the negative factor of privileges coexists with the positive factor of eliminating the privileges. Whether or not the writer can see it and whether or not he is willing to reveal it is related to his world outlook. "Diaodong" does not use Marxism as the guiding thought. Thus, how can it discover the positive factor which has been engendered by the socialist system to eliminate the privileges? How can it correctly handle the relationship between eulogy and exposure?

4. Let us talk about the problems concerning tendentiousness and truthfulness and beauty and the sense of beauty. As regards the problem of truthfulness, many articles have stressed one aspect: a work should be truthful. In fact, the real problem is: What is truthfulness? It is a pity that this problem has not yet been solved very well theoretically. Some articles hold that it is truthful to write about events in real life. This view is too simplistic, and using this logic it can be inferred that literary and artistic works do not allow for rational fiction. Some say that works which describe life truthfully expose the dark side. In fact, the existence of positive factors--exposure of the dark side and eulogy--raises the problem of whether or not these factors are truthful. Some articles hold that there is a contradiction between tendentiousness and truthfulness.... To solve the problem, we must use the type of social life which takes literature and art as a point of departure. When we observe social life in general way, what appears before us is beauty and ugliness, and they struggle against each other. What is more important is that the nature of beauty and ugliness is inherent in the things themselves and cannot be changed by anyone's efforts, just as the fragrance of cymbidium, the stench of a putrid rat, the hot taste of pepper and the sweetness of litchi cannot be changed. Literary and artistic creations call beauty beautiful and ugliness ugly. What is beautiful cannot be called ugly and what is ugly cannot be called beautiful. What is originally beautiful is beautified so as to make it more beautiful and what is originally ugly is vilified so as to make more ugly. We must not vilify beautiful things nor beautify ugly things. As a result, beauty and ugliness in literary and artistic works correspond to beauty and ugliness in social life and this is truthful. If they do not correspond, this is not truthful. If beauty and ugliness are reversed, this is the opposite of truthfulness. On the side of beauty, the relationship between tendentiousness and truthfulness is the relationship between flesh and blood; on the side of ugliness, the relationship between tendentiousness and truthfulness is the relationship between ice and charcoal. On the side of beauty, we praise beauty and expose ugliness. Eulogy and exposure supplement each other and can help the masses eliminate ugliness, foster beauty and create new beauty. Even if a single work specifically exposes ugliness without the form of beauty appearing in the work, it must contain the idea of beauty. To negate ugliness is to affirm beauty, which will in turn result in enhancing the masses' sense of beauty. If we use ugliness to attack ugliness as is done in "Diaodong," this, in essence, negates beauty and gives people a sense of ugliness. In short, the depiction, the understanding and the refinement of life cannot fundamentally be separated.

Our country's socialist system is good but a dark side also exists in our society. These two aspects must be reflected in literature and art. Literary and artistic workers must firmly stand on the side of the socialist system, eulogize the beautiful, expose the ugly, organically combine eulogy with exposure, help the masses eliminate ugliness, foster the beautiful and create new beauty in order to enable the socialist system to develop continuously.

If we do not agree on exposing the dark side because the social system is good and if we do not see the positive factor of eliminating ugliness by exposing the dark side, we will have only a one-sided approach. Although there are many negative phenomena in a given period of time, our advanced social system contains a great force to eliminate these phenomena, and our party and people have confidence that we will eliminate them. The prospects are very bright. Our literature and art must be imbued with the revolutionary optimistic spirit, and negative feelings are groundless.

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON MACHINERY EXPORTS

HK130730 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Dec 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Make an Effort To Increase the Export of Mechanical and Electrical Products"]

[Text] Making an effort to increase the export of mechanical and electrical products is an important task in current economic work; it is also a requirement for reforming and improving the mechanical industry. It is necessary to utilize favorable factors inside and outside the country, strengthen the leadership and seriously organize things in order to make great strides in the export of mechanical and electrical products.

In carrying out the construction of the four modernizations, we have to pay large amounts of foreign exchange when we introduce essential advanced technology as well as import essential equipment and raw or semi-processed materials from outside the country. Such imports can only be supported by increasing exports. Although China's foreign trade has achieved greater development in the past few years, it is still very much out of proportion to the construction needs of the four modernizations. At present, countries having relatively well-developed industries all have export volumes amounting to some 10 percent of their GNP; that of China is currently only 3 percent, which is obviously too low.

The cause of China's low export volume lies mainly in the fact that most exported goods are farm products, byproducts, light industrial products, industrial and mineral raw materials as well as primary processing products; though large in quantities, they are of low technological standards and account for small amounts of foreign exchange; therefore the total amount of foreign exchange derived from them is not large. In order to increase foreign exchange earnings, we must change the composition of exports and increase the exports of mechanical and electrical products, thus establishing an inexorable trend. Mechanical and electrical products that go through numerous processing stages are judged to have considerable value and earn high rates of foreign exchange. In some heavily industrialized countries, the export volume of mechanical and electrical products accounts for a very high proportion of the country's total export column. For instance, it is 64 percent in Japan and about 40 percent in countries like West Germany, the UK, France and the like; even some medium and small nations have a figure of over 20 percent, while in China, it is only 2.9 percent. Many countries now take increasing the exports of mechanical and electrical products and raising the proportion of mechanical and electrical products exported as an economic policy in developing export trade. We should incorporate world experiences and adopt effective measures to increase the export of mechanical and electrical products rapidly.

The mechanical industry of our country is conducting a discussion on the question of reform and improvement--whether to meet domestic requirements in the construction of the four modernizations or whether to meet the demands of the international market. In the course of reforming and improving, it is necessary to keep in line with the international standards of quality, performance, variety and price for products so that they can meet the tests and have a higher competitive advantage, thus suiting the needs of the four modernizations and gaining a foothold in the international market.

We must make an effort to improve the quality of mechanical and electrical products, increase the variety in pattern and design, carry out competition within the domestic market and as far as possible put them on the world market so that they can be compared with similar products produced by other countries. [paragraph continues]

The market is the best adjudicator; find out the shortcomings through competition on the market and carry out a series of reforms in the various aspects of research and design, production and management as well as business operations and sales so as to make an effort to raise the level of production in China's mechanical industry as quickly as possible. In other words, it is only by combining domestic sales and exports, combining industry and trade, promoting industrial production with foreign trade and promoting the technological reform of the mechanical industry through increasing the exports of mechanical and electrical products that the long-term situation of the mechanical industry being out of line with the world market can be changed and the standards of China's mechanical and electrical products can be more quickly raised to the international level.

After 20 years of construction, the mechanical industry of our country has attained considerable size as well as definite technological and production levels and has also developed a contingent of technical workers capable of manufacturing more than 30,000 types of products. Other than supplying the domestic market with products, the mechanical industry of our country still has a large amount of surplus power to utilize in manufacturing products for export. China has exported mechanical and electrical products to many countries and regions as well as helped some countries build some large factories. From the point of possessing manufacturing power and a technological level, the conditions exist for increasing the exports of mechanical and electrical products. In the present situation whereby some technologically advanced countries are competing in the production of high-grade products, our medium or low-grade products offer definite competition. Quite a few products are rather well received on the international market, and more and more customers want to buy our products. If our manufacturing enterprises and trading organizations conscientiously get the various jobs of exporting mechanical and electrical products done properly, increase the proportion of such products in exports and change the structure of our country's export products, then it will be entirely possible to increase foreign exchange earnings on a large scale.

Factors which determine increases in exports are mainly excellence in quality, suitability for sale and competitiveness in prices as well as punctuality in goods delivery and availability of prompt services. These five factors are all of equal importance. Since our country is in the beginning stage of entering the international market, it is first necessary to pay attention to the quality of products. Judging from most of the manufacturing enterprises, it is not that they are unable to produce products of excellent quality which are up to standards, but they just have not attached enough importance to the question of quality in their work. Quality first should be a discipline and must be safeguarded by issuing the corresponding laws and decrees.

In order to safeguard the quality of export products, it is essential to ensure that products not up to standards are not allowed to leave the factory and certainly not be exported. Only then can we build our international prestige and create the basis for increasing exports. Export products must conform to international standards and accord with customers' demands. Making our way as the dominant factor and working behind closed doors will not be accepted by the international market. The system of strict quality control is essential so that every detail is checked. The use of trademarks must be placed under strict control; if imitations of a trademark product are used to fill an order, it will ruin the prestige of exported trademark products.

In order to increase the exports of mechanical and electrical products, it is also necessary to devote major efforts to developing qualified personnel who are knowledgeable in foreign trade and in business know-how. Each aspect of the market has its own characteristics, and the demands on the market situation change all the time; we are still not conversant on this aspect. We are not clear about the needs of international market nor do our foreign customers quite understand what we can produce. This shows that we still cannot suit the needs of international trade without market surveys and product advertising. In order to increase exports, it is necessary to rapidly develop a contingent of managers and marketing personnel who know technology, foreign trade, international regulations and laws as well as foreign languages.

In order to increase the export of mechanical and electrical products, it is also necessary to get things organized and seek uniformity in production. In our country, there are many departments and enterprises in the mechanical industry; other than a very few large-scale streamlined enterprises which can do business directly with foreign countries, the others should as far as possible be organized along the same lines or the same trade so as to facilitate contacts with foreign firms. It is necessary to reduce administrative levels, simplify procedures, improve work efficiency and overcome the bureaucratic work style in commerce. Production trade and other related departments alike must make increasing the export of mechanical and electrical products a major task and pay close attention to it; in this way, it will be possible to strive for increasing the export volume of our country's mechanical and electrical products within a few years.

GOVERNMENT IMPROVES SAFETY CONDITIONS FOR WORKERS

OW131236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jan (XINHUA)--Nationwide efforts to reduce work-related accidents have resulted in 12.6 percent fewer deaths among Chinese workers between January and November last year over the same period of 1979, according to figures released by the State Bureau of Labor. Grave accidents taking three lives at a time dropped 3.5 percent under the corresponding period in 1979 with 11.8 percent fewer workers losing their lives. A recent conference called by the State Bureau of Labor here called for even greater efforts to achieve a 15 percent decrease in accidents in 1981.

DEVELOPMENT OF TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS IN 1980

OW130540 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1144 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] Beijing, 11 Jan (XINHUA)--The posts and telecommunications departments in various localities of China have tapped potential, coordinated and strengthened the construction of telephone communications so as to still better serve the various departments of the national economy. In 1980, China's big and medium-sized cities installed more than 110,000 telephone switchboards and more than 2,000 long-distance telephone lines. The new installation of telecommunications equipment in the past year surpasses the average annual increase in the past 10 years and more.

A new measures taken in telecommunications construction in the past year was the posts and telecommunications departments in a number of localities arranging funds themselves. They made joint investments with the localities and local industrial and mining enterprises or organized consumers to make contributions in order to speed up the construction of telephone communications. According to statistics, in 1980 these self-arranged funds counted for more than 40 percent of the total investment and technical spending for national posts and telecommunications capital construction.

In April 1980, with state approval, the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications and Guangdong Province conducted coordination, arranged for the province and its cities to contribute money themselves and adopted the method of borrowing from foreign firms and requesting central government subsidies to expand the construction of the telecommunications networks in Shenzhen, Zhuhai and Shantou prefectures and Guangzhou Municipality and to enlarge the communications' capability in the special economic zones in the province.

The posts and telecommunications departments of Shanghai and the Shanghai petrochemical general plant have made a joint investment and in 1980 built a telephone bureau with 1,500 telephone switchboards. This has opened 120 wave-carrying communications lines between the plant and the downtown area of Shanghai so that they can directly dial each other.

From 1977 to the end of 1980, the posts and telecommunications departments in Shandong Province made joint investments with the electric power, metallurgical and coal industries and built a number of communications networks, thus facilitating communications contacts between the industries and their subordinate factories, mines and other enterprises.

PROVINCES INCREASE BUILDINGS ON CAMPUSES

OW121313 Beijing XINHUA in English 1252 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] Beijing, 12 Jan (XINHUA)--New classrooms and dormitories amounting to some [number indistinct] square metres of floor space were built in 17 colleges and universities in Nanjing city last year, according to today's GUANGMING DAILY. Nanjing is planning to build another batch of rooms totalling 82,000 square metres of floor space this year to accommodate this year's new enrollment. Space will be especially tight in 1981, as it is the year with no college graduates. All 3-year college students enrolled before 1977 graduated in 1980, while those admitted under the reinstituted examination system following the Cultural Revolution will not graduate until 1982.

Though China at present is cutting down a great number of construction projects, school buildings are not included, and the government is placing great emphasis on education.

The Jiangsu Provincial and Nanjing City Construction Commissions have pledged to complete the new school buildings before the autumn semester. The Number 12 construction company in Sichuan Province is now working full blast on 21 projects for 6 universities and colleges.

Zhengzhou University in Henan Province is also busy building new quarters for the three new departments of law, philosophy and economics.

BEIJING ON FALSE REPORTING OF PROJECT COMPLETION

HK100319 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Jan 81

[Excerpts] According to a Beijing RIBAO report: To implement the readjustment principle of the central authorities, effectively narrow down the capital construction front and insure that the buildings completed will be made available to their users, the Beijing Municipal Construction Committee, the Municipal Statistics Bureau and the Beijing branch of the Construction Bank jointly organized an inspection group. The inspection group emphatically inspected the construction projects completed in 1980. Those projects had in fact been reported or were about to be reported by various departments and units as having been completed. However, the inspection group discovered that there were many false reports by some units on project completion.

The joint inspection group inspected a total of 410,000 square meters of building projects. As a matter of fact, it was found that 120,000 square meters, which amounted to 29 percent of the total number of projects, were not completed in 1980. Nevertheless, the units concerned were quite ready to report them as having been completed. Among the 120,000 square meters of construction projects, some of the buildings have been completed. However, the auxiliary projects have not been completed. There is no water supply, no electric light, no heat from the boilers and no gas supply. The buildings are simply not ready to be used. Some projects are in fact still very far from being completed, and there are also some individual units which are quite prepared to report the completion of their projects well before the projects are actually launched.

The inspection group criticized the above false reports. The comrades concerned noted: Inaccuracy in the statistics regarding the number of capital construction projects completed will cause a number of evil consequences in all aspects. First of all, the capital construction front will be extended. With the incomplete projects reported as having been completed, the number of projects recorded as being under construction has certainly become smaller. Nevertheless, the actual scale of construction has not been reduced.

Secondly, when the statistical figures are not authentic and accurate, the capital construction plans formulated on the basis of those figures will cease to be scientific and reliable and it will not be possible to achieve an overall balance regarding capital, materials and manpower. This will surely bring about serious losses in our national economy. Moreover, trickery and deception in statistical figures are in fact vestiges of many years of proneness to boasting and exaggeration in the economic sphere. It has seriously violated the party's ideological trend of seeking truth from facts and must be forbidden and resolutely corrected.

The departments concerned have decided: The statistical departments will not accept the above incomplete projects which were reported to have been completed. For those units which do the same thing in the future, the construction bank will refuse to appropriate any funds and the materials departments will refuse to supply them with any materials. In addition, the equivalent construction target levels will be deducted from the construction plans fulfilled by those units.

TRAINED COMMERCIAL WORKERS NEEDED FOR READJUSTMENT

OW101247 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jan (XINHUA)--Greater efforts to train more market researchers and managerial staff to cope with China's on-going economic readjustment were urged at a recent meeting on the education of commercial workers.

The meeting, convened by the Ministry of Commerce, was held at the north China coastal city of Qinhuang-dao. It pointed out that the diversification of commodity distribution channels during the readjustment makes it necessary to have accurate forecasts of market developments, analyses of economic performance and more scientific management.

Apart from schools of commerce, all commercial departments and businesses must speed up the training of socialist-minded and professionally competent staff needed to achieve this, the delegates said. They could do much towards training them by running night schools, correspondence courses, TV programs and spare-time technical schools.

Workers should be allowed to study one day a week or two hours a day, where possible, the delegates added.

RECORDING OF HISTORICAL EVENTS URGED FOR POSTERITY

OW130802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jan (XINHUA)--Participants in or witnesses to major events in modern Chinese history, most already in advanced age, are being mobilized to record their personal experiences as primary sources to facilitate historical study and research for later generations.

A total of 11,500 articles have been written in the last two years. Twenty-two collections of such articles have been published in the period by a number of publishing houses. The work is organized by the national and local Chinese People's Political Consultative Conferences.

The work was initiated by the late Premier Zhou Enlai in 1959. 54,000 articles had been written before the nation was plunged into chaos during "the Cultural Revolution." Topics in these articles include the 1911 revolution which overthrew the rule of the Qing Dynasty, the cooperation between the Chinese Communist Party and the Kuomintang in the early 1920's, the period of the war against Japanese aggression and the liberation war.

ENERGY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION FORMED IN BEIJING

OW091248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Beijing, 9 Jan (XINHUA)--The Energy Research Association of China, aimed at studying energy policies and management, was set up today at the close of a three-day meeting in Beijing, an outcome of China's growing attention to energy questions.

Fifty-one-year-old Lin Hanxiong, a specialist in electric power and high-ranking engineer with the State Scientific and Technological Commission, was elected president of the 65-member council. Among the members are experts in coal, petroleum, electric power, nuclear power and geology, including some college and university professors.

President Lin Hanxiong said in his opening speech that the association will pay an advisory role to the country's economic and energy authorities. It will make proposals and scientific studies at national and local levels in the areas of energy policy, planning and regulation.

Its activities will include organizing academic exchanges between Chinese energy experts and their overseas colleagues.

China elevated energy to an area of special concern last August, when the State Council created the new ministry-level State Energy Commission, the first national energy agency in the three-decade history of the People's Republic of China.

The establishment of the energy association came soon after a national symposium on energy sources convened in Beijing which made a detailed analysis of the country's current energy situation and proposed ways to speed the development of the power industry.

The association is engaging 24 leading scientists and senior managers as advisors, including Gao Yangwen, Yuan Baohua, Qian Xuesen, Jiang Shengjie, Shi Jiayang, Zhang Guangdou and Yu Guangyuan. The association constitution provides that prominent scientists from other countries may be named honorary members.

GUANGMING RIBAO: LISHI YANJIU NO 6 TABLE OF CONTENTS

HK121418 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 23 Dec 80 p 4

["Table of Contents for LISHI YANJIU No 6 of 1980"]

[Text] Article by Chen Xulu: "Revolutions and Reforms in Modern Chinese History"
Article by Yang Yifeng and Jiang Duo: "It Is Necessary To Appropriately Evaluate the Positive Roles of the Westernization Movement--Answering Comrade Xu Tailai"
Article by Bo Lu: "Academic Discussion Needs a Good Atmosphere"
Article by Liu Jizeng, Mao Lei and Yuan Jicheng: "An Investigation of the Incident of the Wuhan Worker Pickets Surrendering Their Guns"
Article by Zeng Yeying: "Jiang Kanghu and the China Social Party Around the Time of the Founding of the Republic of China"

Article by Fang Ming: "Questions Concerning the Two Russian Declarations on China and the Abrogation of Unequal Treaties Between China and Russia--Also Answering Soviet Scholars"

Article by Zhao Keyao: "On the Building of Defense Walls Around Villages During the Wei, Jin and the Northern and Southern Dynasties"

Article by Huang Shengzhang: "Distribution of Population and its Changes During the Tang Dynasty"

Article by Yang Shouchuan: "On the Causes of 'Use of Coins instead of Cowries as Currency' in Yunnan During the Late Ming Dynasty and the Early Qing Dynasty"

Article by Hu Daojing: "A Probe Into the Course of Xu Guangqi's Study of Agronomy"

Article by Zhao Yunlin: "Correcting Some Errors in 'Biography of Zhao Nanxing' in 'History of the Ming Dynasty'"

Article by Lu Yiran: "Exposing the Falsehood of the Statement that Ga-er-dan 'Committed Suicide by Poisoning'"

Article by Qiu Shusen: "A Study of How Han Shantong and Liu Futong Staged the Revolt in Yingchuan"

Article by Wang Jiahua: "How the Japanese Changed Their View Toward the West During the End of the Tokugawa Administration"

Article by Ma Yong: "(Martini), a Pioneer in Sinology in Modern Europe"

Article by Tan Yinghua: "A Tentative Discussion on (Boker's) Historiography"

Article by Huang Yan: "Commenting on Dr Sun Yat-sen's 'Letter to Zheng Zaoru'"

Subject index to LISHI YANJIU issues published in 1980

BRIEFS

JOURNAL FOR PARENTS--The publication of FUMU BIDU [3637 3018 1801 6236 WHAT PARENTS MUST READ], a journal for parents, has been warmly welcomed by readers. This is the first magazine for parents published since the founding of the republic. The first issue appeared last April, and last year three issues were published. The periodical has been carrying articles, photos and cartoons to inform parents about physical, mental, public health, educational, moral and hereditary matters. The first issue of this year will be published soon. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 12 Jan 81 OW]

NEW PRODUCTS--Beijing, 13 Jan (XINHUA)--China's first high performance mass spectrometer for organic chemical analysis has been turned out by the scientific instruments plant under the Academy of Sciences of China in Beijing. The new high performance mass spectrometer is being used for research and production in the fields of petroleum engineering, chemistry, medicine, biology, light industry, agriculture and environmental protection. A new solder capable of welding all kinds of diamond cutters and diamond drill bits has been produced by engineer Chen Decai in the Chengdu Institute of Tools. Dalian glassware factory was produced high-quality crystal wine and water glasses, plates, decanters and flower vases. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 13 Jan 81 OW]

MINING AREA POWERPLANTS--Beijing, 11 Jan (XINHUA)--A 30,000 kilowatt power generating unit has gone into operation in the coal city of Pingdingshan, Henan Province, as more and more people now favor the construction of power plants close to coal mines. This is the second unit of that capacity put into operation at the Yaomeng power plant, now the largest in the area. The first was commissioned in 1975. Another generating unit of the same capacity has been installed at the Yuanbaoshan power plant in the mining area of Chieffeng, Nei Monggol. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 11 Jan 81 OW]

TELEVISION PRODUCTION--Beijing, 13 Jan (XINHUA)--China produced a total of 2.2 million television sets in 1980, an increase of 68 percent over 1979. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0308 GMT 13 Jan 81 OW]

JIANGSU RAISES OUTPUT, UPGRADES LIGHT INDUSTRY

OW131435 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Excerpts] According to a report from our station correspondent, Jiangsu has scored fairly good results in industrial production as a result of conscientiously implementing the principle of economic readjustment since the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, preliminarily following the correct path in production and overcoming the problem of not having enough job assignments or energy resources.

Particularly in the field of light industry, steady and continuous growth has been reported. According to statistics, the share of light industry in the overall industrial output rose from 50.9 percent in 1979 to 54 percent by the end of 1980. The share of heavy industry in the overall industrial output dropped from 49.1 percent in 1979 to 46 percent by the end of 1980. Total industrial output value in the province in 1980 increased by more than 7 billion yuan compared with that of 1979. This includes a 5 billion yuan increase in the light industrial output value.

The province also witnessed large increases in the production of chemical fertilizer, insecticide and thrashers in support of agriculture as well as in the output of light industrial products such as radio sets, bicycles, watches, sewing machines, cotton cloth, synthetic fiber and so on to meet the needs of the peasants. Due to large increases in the output of major products, the total industrial output value in Jiangsu in 1980 was 18.3 percent higher than that of 1979.

Due to various measures taken to practice strict economy and the particular attention paid to production quality, the number of enterprises that suffered economic losses in the province decreased sharply. The total amount of their losses in 1980 dropped by 30 million yuan as compared with 1979. Local and state-run enterprises increased their profits in 1980 by 9.81 percent over those in 1979 and basically achieved their goal of increasing production as well as profits.

SHANDONG REPORTS INCREASED COTTON PRODUCTION

OW140724 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Jinan, 14 Jan (XINHUA)--Cotton output of Shandong Province, east China totalled 535,000 tons in 1980.

Shandong has become China's second province to produce more than 500,000 tons of cotton a year, the other being Jiangsu, also in east China. Shandong's cotton output in 1980 was 368,500 tons more than in 1979 or an increase of 220 percent.

By January 5, the province had purchased a total of 510,000 tons of cotton from local communes and shipped out 200,000 tons to other parts of the country. In previous years, it used to ship in almost 100,000 tons of cotton from elsewhere.

The achievement is due to the implementation of the party's and government's rural economic policies, which give communes greater power in deciding their own affairs, and ensure a fair distribution of income among peasants. Weather conditions have been favourable as well.

The record harvest has pushed up the income of peasants in the province. Liaocheng, Dezhou, Heze and Huimin Prefectures of Shandong, listed among China's ten poorest areas in 1978, produced about 80 percent of the provincial total and have paid off loans of 41.6 million yuan borrowed before 1980 as well as loans contracted in 1980. The four prefectures' per-capita peasant income averaged 90 yuan last year against 46 in 1978.

Liaocheng Prefecture reaped 160,000 tons of cotton from 180,000 hectares of cotton fields, almost equalling Shandong's total cotton output in 1979.

ZHEJIANG'S TIE YING SPEAKS AT PLA MEETING

OWL31415 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] According to a report by ZHEJIANG RIBAO, the Zhejiang Provincial Military District held a report meeting on the morning of 10 January which was attended by cadres and party members of various organs and PLA units under its command. At the meeting, Comrade Tie Ying, first secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee and first political commissar of the provincial military district, made a speech. He emphatically pointed out: PLA units in the provincial military district should continue to carry forward the fine traditions of our party and our army. Armymen and the people should unite as one, uphold the four basic principles under the leadership of the party Central Committee, activate the revolutionary spirit, work harder than ever before, and resolutely carry out the major policy of further making economic readjustments and realizing political stability.

On the current situation, Comrade Tie Ying said: The current economic situation is a good one rarely seen since the founding of our nation. Like other parts of the country, in the past few years our province has witnessed a most rapid growth in industrial and agricultural production. Total industrial output value in 1980 rose by 26.9 percent as compared with 1979. In agriculture, despite serious natural disasters, fairly good grain harvests were reaped. Increased output was reported for cotton, silk cocoon, tea, rapeseed and other cash crops. As a result of the development in production, the people's living standards have risen. In 1980 Zhejiang overfulfilled its targets for revenue income. During the year nearly 1 million people gained employment throughout the province. Remarkable achievements were also made in the fields of culture, education and public health in the province. This favorable situation has been attributed to the correct implementation of the line, principles and policies laid down by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

Comrade Tie Ying then dwelled on how to carry out the policy of making readjustments. He pointed out: The party Central Committee has taken decisive measures to make economic readjustments. This reflects the strength and determination of our party. These economic readjustments are the continuation and development of all the correct guidelines and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. They represent the further implementation of the guiding principle of seeking truth from facts and correcting left-deviationist mistakes. Our current major task is to do a good job in making readjustments and to stabilize the economy and the people's living conditions. All our work in every field must revolve around this task. Our emphasis for the coming period should be placed on readjustment. All reform must serve and be conducive to economic readjustment. We must not relax our efforts in production in the course of making readjustments. Particular efforts must be made to push agriculture and light industry forward. At the same time it is necessary to increase production and practice economy and to reduce expenditures regardless of bumper harvests. PLA units and the various localities must bring into full play the tradition of hard work and plain living and must share the burdens of the people and the state.

Comrade Tie Ying emphatically pointed out: Whether or not the political situation of stability and unity is continuously consolidated will determine the success or failure of readjustment. We must be determined to uphold the four basic principles by keeping to the socialist road, to the dictatorship of the proletariat, to the leadership of the Communist Party and to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. We must not allow anyone to quench our determination. The core of the four basic principles is to closely follow the party's leadership. Without the leadership of the Communist Party, a vast country like China will fall apart and accomplish nothing.

We must criticize and struggle against any trend inside or outside the party trying to weaken, break away from, negate or oppose the party's leadership. To uphold the party's leadership, it is necessary to improve party leadership and the party's style. Only by conscientiously improving the party's style, strengthening ties between the party and the masses and vigorously carrying out ideological and political work can we overcome many of the difficulties in the course of economic readjustment.

Cadres at all levels must boldly and straightforwardly propagate the party's four basic principles and adopt a clear-cut attitude in criticizing words and deeds which are against the party and socialism. At the same time the party committees at all levels must pay full attention to ideological and political work. We must do a good job in continuously improving the party's style on the basis of the needs of the motherland and carry out education among the cadres and masses on fearing neither hardship nor death, working hard and unselfishly, and submitting oneself to the needs of the overall situation. We must carry out education on communist ethics and morality. It is essential to strengthen one's sense of organization and discipline, and march in step with the party Central Committee politically and ideologically and in deed so that the party's line will be triumphantly implemented. We must also realize that although class struggle is no longer the principal contribution in our society it continues to exist. We must not treat this state of affairs lightly. Unless we deal on a timely basis with each case on its own merits, great harm will be done to the political situation of stability and unity. At present PLA units must vigorously help and coordinate with local governments and judicial organs to resolutely strike at those forces which undermine stability and unity. They must attack, divide and demoralize the remnants of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, and strike at, prevent and stop all kinds of criminal activities.

In conclusion, Comrade Tie Ying earnestly hoped that the PLA comrades would make new progress and score fresh achievements in the new year.

BRIEFS

HANGZHOU IMPORT CONTROLS--To strengthen control over commodities imported by visiting Overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan and to help crack down on smuggling, speculation and profiteering, Hangzhou Municipality in Zhejiang has decided to set up an import commodity purchase and sales station at the Hangzhou municipal department store. By order of the Hangzhou Municipal Revolutionary Committee this station will be the sole unit authorized to purchase and sell import commodities, including those smuggled into the country which have been seized by the Public Security Bureau, the Customs Office or other departments. The import commodities handled by the station will be sold by 22 retail stores designated by the departments concerned. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 12 Jan 81 OW]

ZHEJIANG CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION--The Logistics Department of the Zhejiang Provincial Military District has reduced investments in capital construction. Three of its capital construction projects, a warehouse, a barracks and a hospital ward, have been delayed, and total capital construction investments of the department have been reduced by 3.45 million yuan. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jan 81 OW]

ZHEJIANG ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE--With the provincial People's Government's approval last year, Zhejiang has readjusted the administrative organizational structure in some of the province's districts, townships and communes. Some districts, townships and communes have restored or built their administrative organizational structure with good results. To bring the role of its harbor into full play, Haimen has been made into a special district. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jan 81 OW]

GUANGDONG'S REN ZHONGYI STRESSES MORAL EDUCATION

HK131401 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] After listening to a recent work report by the Guangdong Provincial CYL Committee, Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi pointed out: In developing socialist construction, we must not only attain a high degree of material civilization but also achieve a high degree of spiritual civilization. The CYL organizations must conduct moral and aesthetic education among the young people and change social practices. They must advocate the habits of upholding public interests and paying attention to social morality.

Actually, before office hours began on the afternoon of 2 January, unaccompanied by any personal secretary or guard and without prior notice, Comrade Ren Zhongyi arrived at the organ of the provincial CYL Committee to inspect its work. He first talked with those comrades who did not return home to take a break at noon on that day, and then listened to reports by the people concerned. He also inquired about the study situation and daily lives of the CYL cadres.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi asked: How many secondary and primary schools are there in Guangzhou Municipality? How many students are there? How many places are there for young people's activities? What are the problems in the current youth work? The people concerned answered the questions one by one. Comrade Ren Zhongyi took notes while listening.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi noted in his speech: In developing socialist construction, we must not only attain a high degree of material civilization, but also achieve a high degree of spiritual civilization. The CYL organizations must conduct moral and aesthetic education among the young people. We must let the young people understand what is beautiful and what is ugly. Spitting everywhere, throwing sugarcane bagasse all around and paying no attention to social morality are by no means trivial acts. It is a question of our socialist spiritual civilization. There are some 300 secondary and primary schools in Guangzhou Municipality. If every one of those schools cleans and tidies up its neighborhood, then at least 300 neighborhoods will be kept clean and tidy, and the public health features of Guangzhou Municipality will be greatly improved.

Ren Zhongyi pointed out: The CYL organizations must educate the young people to pay attention to public health, politeness and discipline. This education should begin when every individual is young right from this very moment. When the moral practice of the young people is good, the social atmosphere will be greatly improved. Comrade Ren Zhongyi was very concerned about the places for young people's activities. He noted: All units which have the necessary conditions should do everything possible to allocate some places to the young people for various healthy and beneficial cultural and physical cultural activities, allowing the young people to dance, swim and play ball games at their leisure after study and work to thus mold their temperament and allow them to grow up healthily.

GUANGDONG EXPOSES UNLAWFUL RENTAL, SALE OF LAND

HK140228 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 12 Jan 81

["Miscellaneous coverage report" by station reporter: "We Must Curb Unlawful Renting and Sale of Land"]

[Excerpts] At present, there is a phenomenon of unlawful renting and sale of land on the capital construction front. According to a recent investigation by Guangzhou Municipality, there were some 360 cases of unlawful renting and sale of land in the municipality over the past year involving a total of 1.88 million square meters of land. Those involved in those cases include provincial and municipal organs, state and collective enterprises, schools, communes and some units of the central authorities and other provinces stationed in Guangzhou. They have disobeyed the state regulations regarding the requisition of land and engaged in unauthorized renting and sale of land. Some units actually took this opportunity to extort high rent, resulting in a very bad influence.

This sort of unlawful activity in the sale of land seriously interferes with our readjustment work. It is not in any way restricted by the state's economic and urban plans and tends to be very unrealistic. This is because when an enterprise has the money and gains control of the land, it seems that it can willfully launch any capital construction project and thus disrupt the state's economic plans. Besides, this sort of unlawful transaction often involves very high prices, thus resulting in some unnecessary economic losses to the state and enterprises. To curb this sinister trend of unlawful renting which carry out this sort of unlawful activity, those units in particular which make use of thus unlawful means to seek colossal profits should be punished.

The Guangzhou Municipal Revolutionary Committee recently issued a circular demanding that the departments which are in charge of the requisition of land at all levels carry out a thorough inspection of the occupation of land for compliance with state regulations. Those units engaging in the unlawful sale of land must be handled in accordance with the seriousness of their cases. Measures to handle such cases should be strict and adopted at any early date, otherwise it will hinder the smooth implementation of our readjustment work and adversely affect our urban construction.

HUBEI TO ESTABLISH PEASANT ASSOCIATIONS

OW131949 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Commentary: "Conscientiously Make Preparations for Establishing Peasant Associations"]

[Text] Based on the changed class situation in the rural areas and the shift in work emphasis of the whole party, the Hubei provincial party committee has decided to reorganize the poor and lower-middle peasants' associations at all levels throughout the province into peasant associations. This is a major event in the political life of the peasant masses in the province.

In the process of establishing the peasant associations, it is necessary to advance the fine traditions of the party's ideological and political work, carry out extensive propaganda to arouse the masses and conduct thorough and painstaking ideological and political work so the masses of peasants will fully understand the necessity and significance of establishing peasant associations and consciously take part in the preparatory work for the peasant associations.

In establishing the peasant associations, it is necessary to follow the mass line. All major issues in establishing the peasant associations must be settled by mobilizing the masses and holding extensive discussions.

The establishment of peasant associations is a very important policy decision. Party committees at all levels should attach great importance to it and strengthen leadership over the work.

According to experience gained from experiments, the poor and lower-middle peasants' associations should be used as the basis in the recruitment of members and development into peasant associations. This practice will please old members and make new members happy. At the same time, it is necessary to uphold the character of the peasant association as a mass organization of the peasant class. It is necessary, on the one hand, to prevent the closed-door tendency and on the other, to avoid the phenomenon of increasing the membership by pressing people to join in a rush.

With regard to the cadres and masses who for the time being are not convinced of the necessity to establish the peasant associations, it is necessary to do thorough and painstaking ideological and political work among them, patiently wait for them and allow them to keep their different opinions. It is impermissible to discriminate against them.

The preparatory work for establishing the peasant associations must be closely tied with the party's central task so that through the establishment of the peasant associations the masses of peasants will be mobilized, and their enthusiasm fully aroused, to plunge into the socialist modernization program with soaring revolutionary zeal.

Preparatory Meeting

OW132030 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Preparations for establishing peasant associations at all levels will be started step by step in the province. The leading group for preparations to establish peasant associations under the provincial party committee held a meeting in Wuchang from 7-12 January. It was stressed at the meeting that party committees at all levels should effectively strengthen leadership over the preparations for setting up the peasant associations and that from now on they should attend to this work in a planned way, stage by stage, group by group and closely link it with the current central task.

At the meeting, a responsible comrade of the Wuchang County party committee reported on the experience of the Wuchang County Peasant Association in the 8 months since its establishment.

The comrades present at the meeting discussed the great significance of establishing the peasant associations. They held that the development of the poor and lower-middle peasants' associations into peasant associations makes sense theoretically, produces good results in practice, is logical and is bound to happen.

The meeting discussed and drew up a "draft constitution of the Hubei Provincial Peasant Association (for trial implementation)." The draft constitution will be sent to the grassroots level to seek opinions from the cadres and masses and will be submitted to the provincial congress of peasant associations for examination and approval.

HUNAN COMMENTATOR URGES REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT

HK140229 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Station commentator's article: "People Should Have a Little Spirit"]

[Text] Comrade Mao Zedong said: "People should have a little spirit." This was a practical experience he summed up from the long period of revolutionary struggle. It is a great truth that has been tested by practice. In the past, our party led the people of the whole country to display dauntless revolutionary spirit and fear neither hardship nor death, and overthrew the three great mountains pressing on the Chinese people. We won the great victory of the new democratic revolution. After the founding of the state, the party continued to lead the people of the whole country to display the pioneering spirit of building the country with diligence and thrift and struggling hard amid difficulties. In 31 years we have built about 400,000 industry and communications enterprises and established relatively complete systems of industry and the national economy. The people's living standards have improved. We have gained great victories in socialist revolution and construction. It can be said that displaying revolutionary spirit has become our party's glorious tradition in leading revolution.

Do we still need to display revolutionary spirit in the new historical period when we are building the four modernizations? The answer should be affirmative. However, in the previous stage, some of our comrades talked less about revolutionary spirit and more about material and material interests. The moment the four modernizations were mentioned, some units wanted money and material. Some advocated looking for cash in everything and regarded cash as the only means to stimulate production as the sole aim of labor. This is an unhealthy trend.

Of course we are not completely opposing stress on material and material interests. We do need a strong material foundation in order to build the four modernizations. This means that we much attach importance to people's material interests. However, while acknowledging the role of material, we must also acknowledge the reaction role of spirit. There is a famous Marxist saying that the weapon of criticism naturally cannot replace the criticism of weapons; material force can only be destroyed by material force. However, once the masses have grasped theory it will also turn into material strength. These words clearly explain the dialectical relationship between material and spirit, and expound the truth that material can be changed into spirit and spirit into material.

Reflecting on our actual situation, we find that this is indeed the case. In 1980, north China suffered one of the worst droughts and south China one of the worst floods in several decades. Although grain output declined by 20 to 30 billion jin compared with 1979, it was 10 to 20 billion jin higher than in 1978 and was the second best harvest since liberation. Was not this great victory precisely the result of implementing the line, principles and policies of the third plenary session, which greatly stimulated the enthusiasm and revolutionary spirit of the rural cadres and peasants?

If we fail to advocate revolutionary spirit and put too much stress on material and material interests, it will easily lead to the erroneous idea that cash can accomplish anything and cause people to take the narrow view of only caring about individual, partial and present interests instead of collective, whole and long-term interests. It will corrupt people's thinking and cause them to relax their revolutionary spirit. Some people may even embark on the sinister path of harming others and the public to benefit oneself and being intent on nothing but profit. At present some people are devoid of ideals. All they think about all day is getting more wages and bonus, doing less and lighter work, and living a more comfortable life. The moment they get the chance, they use state and collective property for their own purposes. With a mental outlook like this, we fear that even the little capital accumulated will all be used up by these people, let alone can time be found to accomplish the four modernizations.

China is a large country with a population of 1 billion. Peasants account for 800 million. Our foundation is poor and weak. Building a powerful socialist state with four modernizations on a foundation like this cannot be done without the revolutionary attitude of the Red Army's fearlessness on the Long March and the determination and resolve to "climb to the ninth heaven to clasp the moon and seize turtles deep in the five seas" [Mao poem]. Every Communist Party member and revolutionary cadre and all the revolutionary masses must always think of the conditions of our nation, share the state's worries and spontaneously shoulder its difficulties. They must always think of the heroic ambition of building the four modernizations, establishing communist ideals and virtues, boosting their revolutionary spirit for building the country with diligence and thrift and struggling hard amid difficulties, and contributing all their wisdom and strength to building a socialist country with a high degree of material and spiritual civilization.

BRIEFS

HUBEI LIGHT INDUSTRY--Hubei Province's No 1 light industry has progressed rapidly amid readjustments and has fulfilled the year's production plan 1 month ahead of schedule. Production has increased as a whole and production of some products has increased very rapidly. Production of bicycles increased by 68 percent, sewing machines by 69 percent, watches by 57 percent and clocks by 320 percent. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Jan 81 HK]

HUNAN WATER CONSERVANCY--By the end of 1980, some 3.1 million people had been working for water conservancy projects throughout the province in some 63,000 areas. The province carried out readjustments in water conservancy, grasped the building of small hydroelectric power stations and repaired old systems. Water conservancy construction progressed rapidly under the implementation of various responsibility systems. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 5 Jan 81 HK]

GUIZHOU URGES FOREST PROTECTION, PRICE CONTROLS

OW140915 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] According to GUIZHOU RIBAO, the Guizhou Provincial People's Government held a telephone conference on the evening of 13 January calling on the various localities in the province to continue strengthening leadership and mobilizing the masses to thoroughly implement the State Council's and provincial government's urgent circulars, to ban the arbitrary felling of trees and protect forest resources, and to control commodity prices, strengthen market controls and stabilize commodity prices at or below the ceilings set by the State Council.

The conference held: To stop the arbitrary felling of trees, it is necessary to do a good job in (?controlling) mountain forests. At present all localities are stepping up efforts in this regard. It is our understanding that Baijiang, Xishui, (?Yanhua), Libo, Meitan, Daozhen, Tianzhu and Xingren counties are doing a relatively good job. The arbitrary felling of trees used to be rather severe at the (Darentian) production team under the (Majiahu) commune in Xingren County. However, this has changed. One day all members of the team's 47 households gathered to plant saplings in the production brigade-owned forests after having done the same on their private plots the previous day. In 2 days they planted a total of nearly 13,000 trees. The Xingyi prefectural party committee promptly summed up their experience and spared no effort in supporting them.

To safeguard the present achievements and ban the arbitrary felling of trees, the conference set forth the following demands:

1. No state-owned or collectively owned mountain forests should be exploited without authorization.
2. The people's governments at various levels must conscientiously check on any indiscriminate felling of trees and arbitrary procurement of wood and bamboo during 1981.
3. The socialist legal system must be strengthened and law violators must be dealt with in accordance with the law.
4. The task of enforcing the (?three rules) of forest control must be done well. It is essential to eliminate the indiscriminate felling of trees. While stabilizing and perfecting the system of responsibility in agricultural production, all localities must do a good job in enforcing the (?three rules) of forest control.

The conference noted: Recently there have been very serious cases of indiscriminate, disguised and arbitrary price hikes in Guizhou. Some shops and production units that have been selling goods at retail prices to small collectives and individual small peddlers raise prices to make more profits. Some production units have not followed regulations in selling goods through their own channels and in organizing sales exhibitions. Failing to fulfill sales tasks, they sell goods beyond the quotas set for sales through their own channels. Some speculative merchants offer higher prices to illegally purchase cigarettes and wine that have originally been intended for retail sale and are in short supply and then smuggle them to other places. Some merchants concoct various pretexts to raise prices in disguised ways. Some merchants who sell both goods whose prices are fixed by the state as well as goods whose prices are negotiable sell the former at negotiated prices. Some merchants accumulate goods to raise prices indiscriminately; others arbitrarily broaden the scope and variety of goods sold at negotiated prices so as to raise prices. Some people set up shops in order to speculate on price fluctuations. In (Qiling) district, some merchants raise prices while claiming price cuts so as to give the purchaser an incentive. They also illegally purchase category two rural and sideline products intended for planned procurement and then smuggle them to other localities, seriously affecting the fulfillment of the planned procurement task and directly causing retail price increases.

This shows that the State Council's circular fully suits the real situation in our province. We must conscientiously implement it. Integrating the provisions of the circular with the situation in our province, the provincial government has adopted eight measures to conduct a thorough price check.

XIZANG CCP ELECTS DELEGATES TO NATIONAL CONGRESS

OW140319 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Using the method of the number of candidates being greater than the number of delegates to be elected, the meeting of representatives of the Xizang Regional CCP Committee on 12 January elected by secret ballot 15 delegates and 2 alternate delegates of Xizang Autonomous Region to attend the 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party.

Among the 17 delegates, there are leading cadres at all levels as well as specialized cadres and model workers who have distinguished themselves in building a united, prosperous and highly civilized new Xizang, and women party members. The elected delegates represent (?progressive elements) in all fields of work.

Democracy was given full scope in this election. The list of candidates was repeatedly discussed and consulted by all representatives at the meeting. Each representative aired his own views or freely exchanged his views with others, whereas other representatives painstakingly examined every single criticism from all points of view with regard to the candidates. As a result, many constructive opinions and proposals concerning the delegates to the party's 12th national congress were submitted by the representatives at the meeting. The proposals, which were put forward on the basis of giving full play to democracy, manifested the correct opinions of representatives in a concentrated way. The election of delegates was conducted after the list of candidates was readjusted. Done in strict accordance with the party's democratic centralism, this election basically reflects our aspirations.

XIZANG RIBAO ON COMMODITY PRICE INSPECTIONS

OW081109 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0015 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Excerpts] According to a report by XIZANG RIBAO, the commodity price inspection group of the Xizang Regional People's Government recently checked on prices at the Lhasa municipal department store, (Renmin) Road supplementary food retail store, (Hedarin) department store, (Chongfenchu) market, the regional people's hospital and the municipal people's hospital.

The regional People's Government took serious disciplinary action against those units and individuals who gravely violated the state price policy, including the wanton raising of prices, the increasing of prices in a disguised manner and making intentional errors in fixing prices, as well as those who hurt the interests of the broad masses of consumers. On the other hand, it commended those units which earnestly implemented the state pricing policy and were just in their business dealings.

At the (Chongfenchu) market, the inspection group found that a number of retailers and peddlers sold many kinds of commodities from state-operated stores at negotiated prices, which were several times higher than the prices listed by the state.

BEIJING COMMENTARY FOCUSES ON UNEMPLOYED YOUTHS

HK131411 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Station commentary: "Continue To Do a Good Job in Finding Work for Unemployed Youths"]

[Text] In 1980, there were hundreds of thousands of unemployed youths who found jobs. This is indeed heartening. This situation not only created conditions for the unemployed youths to participate in efforts to build the four modernizations, but was also beneficial to consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity in the capital.

The problem of finding jobs for unemployed youths is one of the social problems that has aroused popular concern. The whole society should attach great importance to this work. Practice has shown that in order to do this work well, the enthusiasm of various sectors and trades must be mobilized to create large-scale job opportunities.

The following situation still exists in Beijing at present: There are quite a number of people without jobs while there are also many positions to be filled. This shows that there is still much potential to be tapped in the work of job placement. All sectors and trades must continue to exert efforts and design ways to create more channels of employment for unemployed youth.

At present, there are still more than 40,000 unemployed youths in the municipality. Some of them are dissatisfied with the jobs that have been assigned to them and thus, even though they could have a job, they refuse to take it. We must strengthen ideological and political work among them and let them understand that in the urban area, not only working with a unit under the ownership of the whole people is considered employment, but even working with collective economic organizations and doing individual labor is employment. Particularly during the period of implementing the policy of readjusting the national economy, the problem of job placement will have to be solved mainly by vigorously developing collective and individual economy. Therefore, the unemployed youths must take the overall situation into consideration and try to understand the state's difficulties. They must not ask for too much nor ask for things to be done immediately. They must gladly go to work in enterprises and units under collective ownership. In this way, they will also be able to contribute their talents and wisdom to the four modernizations.

This year, the municipality is still confronted with the weighty task of finding jobs for unemployed youths. All departments and units in the municipality must continue to do this job well on the basis of summing up experience. In particular, those unemployed youths who are relatively older and poor must be given priority in the job placement process. If more unemployed youths can live and work in peace, it will be very beneficial to both improving the social order in the capital and to the consolidation and development of the political situation of stability and unity.

CPPCC COMMITTEE MEMBER TAN ZHIQING DIES IN BEIJING

OW131425 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1202 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jan (XINHUA)--Comrade Tan Zhiqing, member of the Fifth National CPPCC Committee and the Central Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association, passed away due to illness in Beijing on 30 October 1980 at the age of 73. A memorial service for Comrade Tan Zhiqing was held at the CPPCC auditorium on 25 December 1980.

TIANJIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON REVENUE, EXPENDITURES

HK130230 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Report on 7 January Tianjin RIBAO commentator's article: "Work in Concert To Increase Revenues and Economize on Expenditures"]

[Excerpts] Thanks to the common efforts of the people of the municipality, Tianjin has overfulfilled the state financial revenue plan for 1980. The revenue plan for 1981 is still heavier and more arduous. The party Central Committee and State Council have decided to carry out further serious readjustment of the national economy this year in order to balance financial and credit revenues and expenditures and ensure that the modernization drive can advance on a firm foundation. This major policy decision is of extremely great significance for removing the potential dangers in the entire national economy. The people of Tianjin, and especially the leading cadres of the economic departments, must take full account of this overall situation, work with common efforts, unswervingly implement the readjustment principle and do everything possible to fulfill the state revenue and expenditure plan for this year.

There are indeed many difficulties in fulfilling this plan. For instance, the capital construction front must be reduced, and some enterprises lack sufficient production tasks. These things will directly affect financial revenue. In these circumstances, the cadres at all levels and the party members must lead the masses to display the revolutionary heroic spirit of overwhelming all enemies and difficulties, work in concert, clear away all difficulties and strive for victory.

The party Central Committee and State Council have decided to guarantee raw material supplies needed by Tianjin's light and textile industries. This is the material foundation for increasing production and revenue in these industries. Since implementing the principle of readjusting the national economy, the cadres and masses have based their work on the overall situation, greatly reduced all possible expenditure, overcome losses and waste, improved economic results, and firmly stopped up financial leaks. All these things are favorable for increasing revenue and reducing expenditure.

BRIEFS

BEIJING EXPORTS--Beijing, 12 Jan (XINHUA)--The value of Beijing's exports last year was the equivalent of \$595 million--\$177 million or 42.3 percent more than in 1979. This was a record, municipal authorities said today. The capital exports about 500 commodity lines to Hong Kong, Macao and 130 other countries and regions. The best-sellers are carpets, furs, cotton, textiles and clothes and drawwork, with an annual sales value of \$10 million. Beijing is widening the range of its export goods and last year began joint enterprises with a number of other cities and provinces to ensure supplies of raw materials. The city also began joint ventures with overseas companies, compensation trade and processing and assembly work. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0808 GMT 12 Jan 81 OW]

BEIJING RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION--Beijing, 7 Jan (XINHUA)--The northwestern circuit route, the hub of the Beijing railway system, was completed recently. The 35-km route connects four railway trunk and branch lines, including those connecting Beijing with Baotou, Fengtai with Shacheng, Shahe with Tongliao and Beijing with Mentougou. The circuit route will play an important role in facilitating the northward transportation of coal produced in Shanxi Province and in reducing the load on the railway system connecting Beijing with Shanhaiguan. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0123 GMT 7 Jan 81 OW]

TIANJIN REVENUE INCOME--Tianjin, 11 Jan (XINHUA)--In 1980 Tianjin Municipality overfulfilled the state revenue income plan by 5.18 percent, with income 8.57 percent higher than in 1979. Total light and textile industrial output value increased by 18.8 percent compared with the previous year. The city's Food Bureau turned deficits into profits and delivered over 10 million yuan of profits to the state. The city also overfulfilled the annual plan for total tax income by 4.68 percent, with income 7.02 percent higher than in 1979. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0132 GMT 11 Jan 81 OW]

JILIN INCREASES INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT IN 1980

SK141022 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] According to the Jilin Provincial Statistics Bureau, the province's industrial front has conscientiously implemented the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy and thoroughly conducted the movement of increasing production and practicing economy and the movement of increasing income and economizing on expenditures in 1980. Relatively great achievements have been scored in this regard.

The province's total industrial output value was 5.6 percent higher than the 1979 figure. The industrial growth rate of Changchun, Yanbian and Siping Prefectures was over 6 percent. Of the 81 major products, annual production plans for 54 were fulfilled or overfulfilled. The output of products which were in short supply or which enjoyed good sales on a trial basis markedly increased.

The province's light industry increased 10.6 percent and heavy industry increased 2.7 percent as compared with 1979, restoring the balance between light and heavy industrial growth which had been absent for many years. Of the 33 major light and textile industrial products, the output of 27 was increased as compared with 1979. In 1980, industrial enterprises in the province conserved 270,000 tons of coal and 250 million kwh of electricity. The energy consumption growth rate for these enterprises was much lower than the industrial output value growth rate.

LIAONING CCP HOLDS CONFERENCE ON READJUSTMENT

SK110246 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Summary] "The Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee held a work conference from 3 to 5 January to discuss ways to implement the central directives on further readjusting the national economy and on strengthening the political situation of stability and unity. Guo Feng, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, and Chen Puru, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, attended and addressed the conference."

All participants held that despite severe natural adversities, our province still reaped a bumper agricultural harvest in 1980. The total output value topped all past records. Industrial output increased by 8 percent over the 1979 figure, of which light industrial output alone increased by 26 percent. Rural and urban markets were brisk, and all daily necessities were in ample supply. The livelihood of the people has much improved as a result.

The conference noted: This year our province's capital construction investments will be 48 percent less than those of last year. We should shut down, suspend, merge and convert to other trades some industrial enterprises according to their economic results and the possibility of getting raw material and energy supplies. Under the guidance of overall state planning, labor departments should secure jobs for the unemployed and help develop collectively owned and individual businesses, service trades and the handicraft industry. We must strive to increase income and economize on expenditures and ensure that revenue and expenditures are balanced this year.

The conference also called for efforts to implement the two central documents on developing agriculture and to perfect all forms of production responsibility systems to achieve another bumper agricultural harvest this year. In the course of readjustment, efforts should also be made to develop light and electronic industries and to strengthen scientific and technological, cultural and educational, public health and other fronts.

Through discussions, all participants held that in addition to stabilizing the national economy, it is also necessary to further stabilize our province's political situation. Comrades who violate the constitution and the legal system, counterrevolutionaries who spread reactionary rumors and criminals who engage in profiteering, speculative and smuggling activities and who disrupt social order must be strictly dealt with by law.

PRC REACTS TO REAGAN INVITATION TO TAIWAN OFFICIAL

TA KUNG PAO 11 Jan

HK140036 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 11 Jan 81 p 1

["Review of the Week" column]

[Excerpt] If Chiang Yen-shih Attends the Inauguration

It seems that Reagan's invitation to Taiwan's Chiang Yen-shih was by no means an accidental choice. This is because it not only affects Sino-U.S. relations, but may also very possibly be a signal to the Soviet Union.

If Chiang Yen-shih is invited to attend Reagan's inauguration in his official capacity, it will be a "two China" scene deliberately arranged by the Americans. That will be an issue worth close attention.

According to reports from Beijing: "Liao Chengzhi has mentioned that the Chinese Government is prepared to go as far as Reagan does on the Taiwan issue," and "China is preparing for a reversal in Sino-U.S. relations." This may be a hint.

WEN WEI PO 14 Jan

HK140051 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 14 Jan 81 p 1

[Dispatch from Beijing: "Beijing Pays Angry Attention to Reagan's Invitation to Taiwan Officials To Attend His Inauguration"]

[Text] The attention and anger of figures in Beijing has been drawn to Reagan's invitation to five persons from Taiwan, including "Kuomintang Secretary-General" Chiang Yen-shih and "Taiwan Provincial Governor" Lin Yang-kang, to attend his inauguration ceremony on 20 January. It is reported that any attempt to create "two Chinas" or "one China and one Taiwan" will inevitably affect Washington-Beijing relations.

TA KUNG PAO ARTICLE ON PRC-TAIWAN ISSUES

HK141041 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 14 Jan 81 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu: "Beijing Concert and Chiang Ching-kuo's Speech"]

[Text] Taiwan Songs Are Sung at a Beijing Concert

A very special concert was held recently in Beijing's capital gymnasium. The gymnasium's 18,000 seats were all occupied at every performance.

This concert was called "The Public Performance of Taiwan songs" and was sponsored by the Taiwan Department of the central people's broadcasting station. During the concert, more than 10 noted singers sang over 20 "campus songs" and folk songs from Taiwan.

These songs are simple, unadorned and natural. They are pure, fresh, and written with ease and grace. They also have the rich flavor of life and the native soil. Therefore, they were very popular with the audience.

These songs include "Dragon's Descendants" [also known as "A Dream Visit to the Yangtze"] sung by Liu Bingyi, "Recalling the Past in the Light Rain" sung by Li Guyi, and some Taiwan children's folk rhymes sung in the southern Fujian dialect [the prevailing local dialect in Taiwan] by other singers.

The hearts of those Taiwan compatriots at the concert were warmed by the accent of their native land and the feelings expressed through the songs. The great majority of those in the audience noted: Through this concert, we may achieve a better understanding of the Taiwan compatriots and promote feelings of kinship.

This kind of concert is of great significance. The recent concert not only added new color to the musical world, but also expressed the feeling shown by the people on the motherland for the Taiwan compatriots.

Chiang Ching-kuo's Eight-Point Speech

Another kind of sound came from the other side of the straits.

Chiang Ching-kuo held a military conference on 12 January in a certain locality in Taiwan. During the conference, he delivered an eight-point speech. The first point ruled out the possibility of holding talks with Beijing. According to the eighth point, Taiwan will never "unite with Russia."

In the other six points of his speech, he stressed several things. Referring to the point that Beijing might use force to liberate Taiwan if Taiwan refuses to negotiate, he called on the United States to sell arms to Taipei and not to Beijing, saying that "The only effective way to ensure the security of Taiwan and peace in the western Pacific region is to stop increasing Beijing's military strength."

He energetically stressed that there can be no trade, no travel and no correspondence with the mainland.

He also denounced the Taiwan independence movement. However, the logic of his denunciation is very strange. Knowing that Beijing resolutely opposes the "two China" policy and the "one China and one Taiwan" policy, he had the impudence to accuse Beijing of supporting the Taiwan independence movement. Apparently, he has other intentions. He just feigned ignorance.

What is Chiang Ching-kuo's reason for obstinately saying these senseless words? What kind of audience did he have in mind when he said these words? These questions are worth studying.

The Deterioration of Sino-Netherlands Relations

The current unpleasantness between China and the Netherlands is created by an issue involving Taiwan.

According to the Sino-Netherlands communique on establishing bilateral relations at the ambassadorial level, the Netherlands admits the major principle that there is only one China. The Dutch prime minister also visited China last year. However, by the end of last year, the situation had changed. The Netherlands Government went so far as to approve a contract signed by a Netherlands company on building and selling two submarines to the Taiwan authorities.

China has never opposed general nongovernmental trade contacts between the Netherlands and Taiwan. However, the two submarines are for military use. This deal is definitely not a purely economic matter, but rather is a political matter. This deal shows that the Netherlands authorities are unfriendly to China and are even interfering in the great cause of enabling Taiwan to return to the embrace of the motherland.

Although Beijing has repeatedly lodged protests, the Netherlands is bent on having its own way. The latest development is that China has canceled a Chinese delegation's visit to the Netherlands, canceled a Chinese water polo team's match in the Netherlands and recalled China's first woman Ambassador Ding Xuesong from her post in the Netherlands. As a result, Sino-Netherlands relations have been lowered from the ambassadorial level to the level of charge d'affaires.

China does not barter away principles. It has consistently maintained this attitude toward the Taiwan question.

The Reiteration of Using Force To Liberate Taiwan

Some people have noted: This great change in the attitude of the Netherlands Government was in fact caused by a behind-the-scenes supporter.

President Ronald Reagan will soon assume office. Beijing has expressed great dissatisfaction with Reagan's remarks about some Taiwan issues made during his presidential campaign. However, judging from Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's recent speech on this matter, we can see that the Chinese premier is still adhering to the method of "listen to what a person says and watch what he does." We shall see Reagan's actions after he has assumed office.

The Beijing REVIEW recently said that China does not rule out the possibility of using two methods to liberate Taiwan. In other words, China may have to use force to liberate Taiwan if peaceful means fail; nevertheless, the Chinese people do not like to apply the method of using force. There is a new trend revolving around the Taiwan question. In fact, this new trend should be judged in the light of global strategy and not just in the light of Sino-American relations.

TRANSFERS OF LEADING PRC OFFICIALS 'TRANSMITTED'

HK140101 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 14 Jan 81 p 1

[Report: "Relevant Documents on Transfer of High-Ranking Central Personnel Transmitted in Guangzhou"]

[Text] The documents of the central work conference are already being transmitted in organs in Guangzhou. These include a document on the transfer of high-ranking central personnel. The transmission of this document indicates that the Central Committee is declaring to the whole country that the abolition of the lifelong tenure system for cadres will begin with the central authorities. It is also said that the staff and workers of the organs will also have the documents transmitted to them.

According to a report from Beijing, since the close of the Central Committee work conference, Shandong Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Bai Rubing has been transferred and replaced by Zhao Jianmin [6392 0256 3046]. Zhao was formerly a secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee.

WEN WEI PO: JUDGMENT DAY FOR JIANG QING NOW NEAR

HK140124 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 14 Jan 81 p 1

[Report: "Provincial Delegates Attending the Trial Have Arrived in Beijing; Judgment Day for Jiang Qing Is Near"]

[Text] According to a report from Beijing, the drawing up of judgments on the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques has now been completed and sentencing is now awaited. Organs and units in Beijing have received notifications to be prepared to view the television broadcast of the sentencing. It is estimated that the day of judgment is near. The representatives sent to Beijing by the provinces and municipalities to listen to the sentencing have already arrived in the capital. Shi Bin, wife of former Shanghai Mayor Cao Diqu, arrived the other day to attend the sentencing.

According to sources, in order to uphold the dignity of the law, a number of other criminal elements who committed grave crimes will also be tried to determine their criminal responsibility. Former Hebei Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Liu Zihou will be put on trial.

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